PRICES GOING UP.
Owing to the present Exchange of £ which is now pre-war level, and the prices in England still being high, our new stock will have to be offered at higher prices in future. Old prices still in force till the present stock lasts.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.
East Street, POONA.

EDITED BY
B. G. HORNIMAN, 1913—19.

The Bombay Chronicle

THIS IS YOUR CHANCE.
To purchase High Grade Quality Cycles & Motor Cycles at previous prices. Cycles from Rs. 135 to Rs. 285. Motor Cycles from Rs. 1150 to Rs. 1750. Quotations on request.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.
East Street, POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

CONDUCTED BY
MARMADUKE PICKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI.

VOL. IX NO. 30 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, APRIL 7, 1921. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Sailing to Plymouth and London, Calling at Marseilles.

Date	Steamers.	Tons
[illegible]	KA [illegible]	11,430
[illegible]	MANTUA (a)	10,902
[illegible]	SOMALI	6,794
7th May	NUBIA	6,702
14th "	VALDERA	158,25
21st "	MOREA (a)	10,890
28th "	CALEDONIA	7,572

(a) "Mantua", "Morea"—Through steamers from Australia. Only have limited accommodation available for passengers from Bombay.

P. & O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN—The running of this train via Boulogne will be resumed commencing with the "Kaisar-i Hind" leaving Bombay on the 10th April. The train is composed of Sleeping, Baggage and Restaurant Cars and accommodation limited to 96 passengers. Fare £12/10/ inclusive Sleeper.

DOGS.—Under no circumstances can Dog be conveyed by the Company's passenger carrying steamers.

British India Company's Sailing to Port Said and Plymouth only.

Date	Steamer	Tons
8th April	MAFHOBRA	8,288
4th May	MANDALLA	8,246

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Delagoa Maru	S. Kimura	7,148	18th Mar.	7th April
*Yoshida Maru No. 1.	J. Satow.	3,332	4th April	10th April
Bombay Maru	S. Iriye	4,362	10th April	22nd April
Calcutta Maru	G. Matsushita	5,330	21st April	3rd May
Wakasa Maru	B. Tsuda	6,074	28th May	4th May
Hakata Maru	T. Sasaki	5,970	23rd May	4th June

*This steamer has no passenger accomodation.

For Freights and passages apply to
T. TAGAMI,
Manager.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrived.	Departure
[illegible]	[illegible] Tsudo	7th Apl.	20th April
[illegible]	[illegible] Omosaki	12th April.	22nd Apl.
[illegible]	[illegible] Yano	28th April	10th May.
		3rd April.	14th May.

For freight and passages, etc., apply to
K. SHIMA,
Manager.
Ballard Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

CONSTITUTED UNDER THE IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA ACT 1920.

for the purpose of taking over the undertakings and business of the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Bombay and the Bank of Madras.

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

AUTHORISD CAPITAL.
2,25,000 shares of Rs. 500 each ... 11,25,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL AS ON 25TH MARCH, 1921.
75,000 shares of Rs. 500 each Fully Paid ... 3,75,00,000
72,376 shares of Rs. 500 each Rs. 125 Paid ... 90,47,000
4,65,47,000
RESERVE FUND as on 25th March 1921 ... 3,54,52,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS as on 25th March 1921 ... 2,71,41,000

MANAGING GOVERNORS.
Sir Norcot Warren; Sir Robert Aitken.
LOCAL HEAD OFFICES.
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras.
LONDON OFFICE.
2, Princes Street, E. C. 2,
Sir BERNARD HUNTER, Manager.

BRANCHES.

Agra, Ahmedabad, Ahmedabad City, Akola, Akyab, Allahabad, Alleppy, Amraoti, Bangalore, Bellary, Benares, Bimlipatam, Bombay (Byculla), Bombay (Mandvi), Bombay (Sandhurst Road), Broach, Calcutta (Clive St.), Calcutta (Harrison Rd.), Calcutta (Park St.), Calicut, Cawnpore, Chandpore (Pay Office), Chittagong, Cocanada (Outstations Rajamundry and Narasapur), Cochin, Coimbators (Sub-agency Elode), Colombo, Dacca, Delhi, Gunter (Outstation Bezwada), Hyderabad (Deccan) (Sub-agency Parbhan), Hyderabad (Sind), Indore, Jalgaon (East Khandesh), Jalpaiguri, Karachi, Lahore, Lucknow, Madras (Mount Road), Madura (Outstation Kodaikanal), Managalore, Masulipatam, Moulmein, Nagpore, Narayangunge, Negapatam, Ootacamund, Patna, Poona, Quetta, Rajkot (Kathiawar), Rangoon, Salem, Secunderabad, Serajgunge (Pay Office), Simla, Sholapur, Sukkur, Surat, Tellichery, Trichinopoly, Trivandrum, Tuticorin

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at interest.
SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed.
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for safe custody. purchases and Sales effected. Interest and Dividends collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted and approved Mercantile Bills discounted. Rates, Copies of Rules. Powers of Attorneys etc., may be had on application at any of the ocal Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.

R. A. DON,
Secretary & Treasurer,
Bombay.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1915.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital Authorised	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	47,28,900	0	0
Capital Paid-up	18,33,254	15	2
Reserve Funds	15,70,284	2	0

Dividend at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum has been declared by the Bank on paid-up capital.

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES:

Amritsar, Bombay, Cawnpore, Calcutta, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Gojra, Hapur, Hoshiarpur, Hyderabad (Sindh), Jullundur, Jammu, Jhelum City, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Montgomery, Peshawar City, Patiala, Quetta, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Srinagar, Umballa City

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to,—

DES RAJ MEHRA.
Manager.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF MORVI LIMITED.

(REGISTERED IN BOMBAY.)

HEAD OFFICE:—Fort Bombay.
BRANCHES:—Shroff Bazar (Bombay) and Surat.
LONDON AGENTS:—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 1,00,00,000
Paid-up Capital	Rs. 40,00,000
Reserve Liability for Calls ...	Rs. 60,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Funds	Rs. 2,63,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Interest at 3 per cent. all round the year on sums of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received for 12 months and shorter periods.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Received at 4 per cent.
STERLING DRAFTS and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on London bought and sold.
GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTED.
STOCKS and SHARES sold and purchased in India and England and Dividends collected.
All kinds of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

C. I. PAREKH & CO.,
Agents.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Rs. 7,58,73,150
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Rs. 2,23,73,335
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 8,50,000/

BRANCHES:
London, Calcutta, Delhi, Cawnpore, Hyderabad (Deccan), Lucknow, Madras, Rangoon.
SUB-BRANCHES—
Bombay—Share Bazar, 20, Apollo Street. Shroff Bazaar, 297, Shaik Memon Street, and Mandvi, Musjid Bunder Road.
Calcutta—Bora Bazaar.
Lucknow—Aminabad and Chandausi.
Cawnpore—Hathras.
London Office: 9, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman, Board of Directors.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/ to Rs. 1,00,000/ at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000/ interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Saving Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.
PURCHASES AND SALES OF Securities and Shares effected.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

L. D. L. BUCKLEY,
General Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH: AHMEDABAD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	70,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK Accounts opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

H. A. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE INDUSTRIAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	62,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	40,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	3,996,320

DIRECTORS:
1. Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas Thakordas, C.I.E., M.B.E.
2. Mangaldas G. Parekh, Esq.
3. Chamanlal G. Parekh, Esq.
4. Hormasji Manekji Mehta, Esq.
5. Surji Vallabhdas, Esq.
6. S. F. Mulla, Esq.
7. Jeshingbhai Ujamshi, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—AHMEDABAD.
Local Sub-Branch—Station Branch. Bombay Branch.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 3 per cent. per annum from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 special arrangements are to be made.
DEPOSITS for long and short periods are received on favourable terms.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed 4 per cent.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities.
For further information and rules of business apply to the Bank's Manager in charge of the Bombay Branch, Mr. Tricumlal N. Mody, No. 50-52, Churchgate Street.

GIRDHARDAS & SONS,
Managing Agents.

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	£1,500,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,050,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£ 750,000
Reserve Fund	£1,050,000

HEAD OFFICE.
14, Gracechurch Street, London, N. C.
LONDON BANKERS.
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	New York
Colombo	Karachi	Penang
Delhi	Kota Bhru	Rangoon
Galle	(Kalantan)	Shanghai
		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND	£ 2,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND ...	$31,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street. K. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE: 49, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yiolilo
Hongkow	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.
GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

C. H. WILSON,

THE EASTERN BANK LTD.

(Incorporated in England).
HEAD OFFICE:—4, Crosby Square, London, E. C. 3.
BRANCHES.

Amara,	Bombay,
Baghdad,	Calcutta,
Bahrein,	Colombo,
Basrah,	Hillah,
Basrah City	Mosul.

Authorised Capital	£2,000,000
Paid up Capital	£ 995,000
Reserve Fund	£ 266,00
Reserve Liability of Shareholders..	£1,005,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Kt., Chairman.
J. S. Haskell, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
Sir J. Leigh-Wood, K.B.E.
J. H. Batty, Esqr.
G. Bromley-Hartin, Esqr.
Meyer Sassoon, Esqr.
BOMBAY COMMITTEE.
A. J. Raymond, Esqr.,
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji Goculdas, Esqr.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.
INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one or two years at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, Loans and Credit granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and sales of British and Foreign securities effected on usual terms.
SECURITIES received for safe custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

Mr. Merchant

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GO TO:
THE BOMBAY COMMERCIAL MUSEUM.
It is the place
Where Manufacturers and Wholesale Distributors display samples of their commodities on payment of fees for such display.
Where orders are booked for you at exhibitors' standard prices without the least addition of any profits.
Where any business information you need is yours for the mere asking.
A visit will positively profit you
Open Daily from 4 to 8 p.m. (S.T.) except on Fridays.
ADMISSION FREE.
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the permanency and superiority of
"INKOTINE" INKS
and that is why—
they are exclusively used in all the Government offices of the Bombay Presidency.
For Particulars and Prices write to—
G. S. RANADE & CO
GOVERNMENT INK CONTRACTORS
AY No 4.

INSURANCE.

THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
113, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
CHAIRMAN:
Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.
DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E.
Sir Hukumchand Saroopchand, Kt.
Jamshed K. Tarachand, Esq., Bar.-at-Law.
Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Esq. (Pragjee Soorjee & Co.).
Motilal C. Setalvad, Esq., Advocate.
Lalji Naranji, Esq., J.P. (Moolji Jetha & Co.) (Ex-Officio).
Safest investment at minimum cost. Terms and conditions of Policies extremely liberal without any vexatious restrictions.
Automatic Nonforfeiture of Policies—a boon to Policy-holders.
Application for Agencies invited from influential gentlemen throughout India.
For particulars apply to:—
JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.

WOULD YOU POSSESS
that strange mysterious power which charms and fascinates men and women, influences their thoughts, controls their desires and makes them supreme masters of every situation? Life is full of alluring possibilities for those who master the
SECRETS OF
HYPNOTIC
Influence, for those who develop their magnetic powers. You can learn at home; cure diseases and bad habits without drugs; increase your income; gratify your ambitions; drive worry and trouble from your mind; improve your memory. Overcome trials and difficulties. Our free booklet.
THE PRIDE OF INDIA—tells you how.
WRITE FOR IT TO-DAY.
THE LATENT LIGHT CULTURE
TINNEVELLI—INDIA.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.
(NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPIJ)
Incorporated in Holland
Established by Royal Charter 1824.
BOMBAY-Branch, Hornby House, Hornby Road
FULLY PAID-UP CAPITAL
f. 80,000,000= £ 6,666,666
RESERVE FUNDS. „ 42,513,284= „ 3,542,774
HEAD-OFFICE at AMSTERDAM (Holland
Agencies at ROTTERDAM and the Hague
Head-Agency at BATAVIA.
BRANCHES
DUTCH EAST INDIES:

Bandjermasin	Macassar	Sourabaya
Bandoeng	Medan	Solo
Cheribon	Padang	Tebing Tinggi (Deli)
Djember	Palembang	Tegal
Djocja	Pekalongan	Telok Betong
Kota Radja	Pontianak	Tjilatjap
Langsa	Semarang	Weltevreden

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS: Singapore Penang
CHINA Shanghai, Hongkong
JAPAN Kobe
BRITISH INDIA: Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
LONDON BANKERS: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.,
BOMBAY: Interest allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent per annum on the daily balance up to Rs. 100,000; if the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
THE BOMBAY BRANCH of the Netherlands Trading Society issues LETTERS OF CREDIT, grants drafts on the above Agencies, the principal continental places, South Africa, America and Australia, buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange and undertakes general Banking business.

L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN,
Actg. Agent.

THE BOMBAY WIDOW'S PENSION FUND LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1870.

No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.
Funded Capital, Rs. 2,44,100.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in Management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to Canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GAJANNAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

"—and 'Wincarnis' ensures a *progressive* increase of renewed health for those who are

Weak, Anaemic, Nervous or Run-down"

¶ A most satisfactory feature of 'Wincarnis' is that it ensures a *progressive* increase of renewed health—a *day-by-day improvement* in the vigour and vitality of the body.

¶ And the reason is that 'Wincarnis' exercises a *four-fold* action upon the debilitated system.

¶ Because "Wincarnis' is a Tonic, a Restorative, a Blood-builder and a Nerve-strengthener—all in one.

¶ Thus, while it brings *new strength* it promotes *new, rich, red blood*, it gives *new nerve force* to the nerves and *new vitality* to the whole body.

¶ That is why over 10,000 doctors recommend 'Wincarnis.'

¶ If you are Weak, or Anæmic, or Nervous, or Run-down, or striving to regain strength after an exhausting illness, do as countless thousands of others have done—take 'Wincarnis.'

¶ And let 'Wincarnis' give *you* the new health you desire—the new health which comes from rich, red blood, strong, steady nerves and abundant vitality.

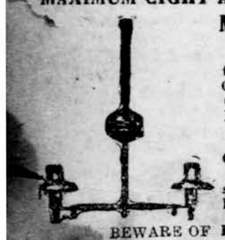
¶ But be *sure* you get 'Wincarnis.' *Beware of imitations and substitutes.*

WINCARNIS

Of all Druggists, Stores, Bazaars, &c.

COLEMAN & Co., LTD., Wincarnis Works, Norwich, Eng.

MAXIMUM LIGHT AT MINIMUM COST.



No Greasy Wicks to trim, no Smoky Chimneys to wash Odourless, no work no Bother.

ONE SIXTH THE COST OF KEROSINE

Wherever the sun shines by day the sun lamp shines by night.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

THE "SUN" OUTSHINES THEM ALL

Catalogue Free.

SOLE AGENTS

THE LONDON, EASTERN AND AMERICAN TRADING CO.

Humum Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

BEWARE OF IMITATORS

Always use our

World-Renowned Hair Oils

Reg. No. 1 1

Pari Chhap, Nagar, Narangi, Aula and Kapci As. Eight and Rupee one per bottle

Try to make your eyes like Electric light

Always use our

World-renowned Real Pearl Surma

RED SURMA

It cures all sorts of eye diseases and also stys, Soreness, Opthalmic irritis, Cataract spots, etc., and makes eye cool and brilliant Rs. 50 per one Tola. Sample bottle Re 1. (one only.)

MEGHJI HARIDAS & Co.

Opp. Madhav Baug. Khakhar Buildings, BOMBAY.

AUCTION

OF

CARS

MOTOR CYCLES

TOOLS & PLANT.

ACCESSORIES

ETC., ETC.

ON

Saturday

APRIL 9th at 2 P.M.

at the MOTOR MART of

The Indian Automobile, Co., Ltd.

310, LAMINGTON ROAD

OFF JACOB CIRCLE

METZ 4 cyl. 4/5 Seater

A FORD LANDAULET

A SILENT KNIGHT

SIDDELEY-DEASY

TOURING CAR

A FIAT-TAXI

READY TO EARN MONEY

NEARLY NEW

"DAVIS" 6 CYLINDER 30 H.P.

TOURING CAR

A Buick

TOURING CAR

TWO

CHEVROLETS

TOURING CAR

TWO

11-9 H. P. HUMBERS

A 20 H.P. "CLEMENT" Touring.

Car. Good running condition.

A WOLSELEY TOURING CAR.

16/20 H.P. (New Condition.)

A MAGNIFICENT

ZUST

LANDAULET

A FLANDERS TOURING CAR

Motor Cycles:—

PRACTICALLY NEW POWER PLUS

INDIAN & SIDE CAR

A 5 H.P. THOR TWIN/CYL

A 2¼ H.P. A.C.

A DOUGLAS 2¾ H.P.

3 H.P. HUMBER

TWO SPEED GEAR

A CLEMENT BAYARD

14/16 H.P. LANDAULET

ALL LOTS ON VIEW TWO DAYS PRECEDING SALE

AT THE

Auction Mart

OF THE

Indian Automobile Company, Limited.

310, LAMINGTON ROAD

OFF JACOB CIRCLE.

IAC

Entries now being received for the Next Auction on April 30th.

PHONE 5995 TELEGRAMS MOBILA.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

6-30 TWICE NIGHTLY 9-45

The King of Laughter and the leads of the Allied forces of fun and humour.

CHARLIE CHAPLIN

IN

"SHOULDER ARMS"

Charlie Chaplin has his own ideas of whipping the Hun.

LAST FEW NIGHTS.

LANGDON VARIETIES

including

COLYER & HODSON

in an entire change of programme.

THE EMPIRE

TO-DAY at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.

WARREN KERRIGAN

IN

"An Old Country Lad"

A Picture with an Irish Setting

A powerful and interesting Human Story.

THE EMPRESS

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IN

"THE BRAND OF LOPEZ"

A Thrilling Melodrama of Spain with Hayakawa as an Outlaw Bull Fighter.

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THE PREMIER PICTURE PALAC OF BOMBAY

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OF THE

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The greatest Serial star in her greatest Serial Sensation

She fights like a bear cat and sides like a cyclone!

A puick shooting rapid fire western thriller. More sur prises than those performed by the greatest magicians!

MORE THRILL CAN BE FOUND IN THE MOST DARING CIRCUS ACTS! IT HAS THRILLS! STUNTS! ACTION!

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A gripping story of LOVE and HONOUR, DANGER and DARING with Whirlwind action and intense interest.

Events that will shiver you with terror are mere Common incidents in this Serial.

See the Mighty Daring

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He will thrill you, chill you, burn you with excitement.

Four shows daily at 5-15, 7, 8-45, & 10-30 p. m.

AMUSEMENTS.

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BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE.

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Every Day at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

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In an entire New Programme:—

SEE Bi-bo playing "Siberian Sadness"
SEE Bi-bo playing "Ugotok" Romance.
SEE Bi-bo and Frolova playing Gipsy's Romance.
SEE Bi-bo and Frolova playing "International"
SEE Bi-bo playing "Invitation to Ladies' Comic song.
SEE The English Dance.

Also a 5-reel Exciting picture.

"OUT YONDER"

A stirring story of stormy coasts and sunny hearts. An absorbing love drama sweet with the tang of the open sea.

A PICTURE THAT WILL MORE THAN MERELY PLEASE.

Prices :—Re. 1-8. 1, Ans. 8 and 4 (Seats in Side Boxes Rs. 2.) Dress Circle Boxes Rs. 5 each.)

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This Week

A Strong Dramatic Plot with a wealth of Incidents and Mystery!

"THE FALL OF A SAINT"

(6 Parts—6,000 feet)

A Gaumont Picture!

A Love Story, roplete with extremely interesting incidents and magnificent settings.

Josephine Earle.

A Comedy in the Programme.

Four Shows to-night at 5-30, 7, 8-45 and 10-15 p.m. (S.T.)

West-End Cinema

(New Churney Road).

COMMENCING SATURDAY NEXT!

A Drama of a Thousand Delights with the Star of a Thousand Moves, the Supreme.

NAZIMOVA

IN

"THE RED LANTERN"

A play of Mysterious China.

TO-NIGHT

THE FOURTH WEEK

of Messrs. K. D, & Brothers' Million Dollar Super Serial.

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(Further 6 Chapters—6,000 feet.)

KING BAGGOT

Now at the zenith of his wonderful detective powers! See how Steele outwits The Great Criminal Master-minds! See the Duel of Intellectual Supremacy between The Arch-Criminal and the Arch-Criminologist!

A Side-Splitting Comedy in the programme.

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Four Shows To-day: 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S-T.)

American Gold medal Camp Cots

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America India Export & Import Co.,

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AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPENING NIGHT.

TO-NIGHT TO NIGHT TO-NIGHT

Near Churney Road Station

PATWARDHAN CIRCUS

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Royal Menagerie of performing wild animals.

Opening at 9-30 p.m.

Perfection of the training of wild animals and the high and long Motor Jump are the leading features of our Circus.

Remember this is our first visit to BOMBAY.

V. G. PATWARDHAN, *Proprietor.*

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Length	8"½	10½"	12"	14½"	16½"	18"
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Pricce Rs.	40	50	60	70	80	90

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I WISH I WAS AS FAT AS YOU
Yes, You Can Try
MITSUWA
Codliveroil Drops
They are the latest invention and wonderful fat producer besides it is just like sweetmeat to the taste
available everywhere

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TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

5,000 EMPIRE TYPEWRITERS, supplied to H. M.'s Government, viz., 1 Model Rs. 350, &c. 2 Model Rs. 330, Catalogue from Empire Typewriter Agency, Fort, Bombay. Managing Proprietors, A. B. KAPADIA and E. J. DAVAR. 1

WANTED—LOCAL or PROVINCIAL AGENCIES for the sale of Swadeshi Piece-goods, Dhooties and yarns. Best references. Firm's management directly under highly educated and experienced persons. Can supply Wool of any variety Indigenous Drugs, Kashmir Shawls and other Punjab Products. Please communicate with—D. R. GOKALCHAND & CO., Amritsar. C 8887

EDUCATIONAL.

INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE—ESTABLISHED 1906.—Sound Training in Book-keeping, Banking, Law, etc., imparted by Principal A. J. MUKATI. Enrolment daily. Fees moderate. Mahrata High School Premises, Sandhurst Road, Bombay. Prospectus on application.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.—A new batch of students wishing to be prepared for General Commercial and Specialised Banking Courses for examination in 1922 is being enrolled. Special classes through out the vacation. Apply immediately GREAT WESTERN HOTEL BUILDINGS, Apollo Street, Fort. C8847

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Competent WIREMEN capable of carrying out building Installations. Apply in person to THE ADVANCE [illegible]ING CO., Alexandra Road, New Gamdevi. R2888

WANTED—SOLICITORS as Assistants. Apply CAPTAIN & VAIDYA, 121, Esplanade Road. R2905

WANTED.—A Hindu competent CLERK, conversant with Railway Claims works with Good Hand Writing. Apply stating terms to Box No. 1997, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R2892

WANTED—An experienced SURVEYOR for an Architect's Office. Apply Box No. 1993, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R2882

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A competent MOTOR CAR DRIVER. Apply to the GENERAL MANAGER, The Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co., Ltd., Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay. R2911

WANTED—A whole time HOSPITAL ASSISTANT and a COMPOUNDER for a charitable dispensary near Matunga. Starting salary Rs. 70 and 50 respectively. Apply Box No 2008, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R2912

WANTED—A BLEACHING and FINISHING MASTER. Thoroughly competent in his work. Apply stating lowest salary required with copies of testimonials to Box No. 2009, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R2913

A competent and experienced EDITOR to take charge of a weekly newspaper in the Central Provinces Salary 100 to 150 p.m. None need apply who has no experience in journalism and who cannot join at once. Apply to:—to Box No. 2001, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R 2900

WANTED—Two LINO-TYPE OPERATORS for a Bombay daily, one to work on No. 14 Model and the other on No. 4 Model, the former must be a good job hand and quick in operation with a knowledge of machine parts. Decent salary to really good men. Apply to Box No. 599 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle"

WANTED.—An elderly lady, preferably a vegetarian, to work as GOVERNESS and TUTORESS to two boys and two girls, in a respectable family. Must know Hindi and English. Boarding and lodging free. Apply stating caste, age, education received, and salary required—to PUNDIT DAMODARDAS MISRA Mina Bazar, Kothi AGRA. R2899

WANTED

WANTED—Second-hand 8 to 10 WEFT RING FRAMES in good condition and working order to spin 16 to 20s counts, any make. Apply with full particulars to the MANAGER, The Swadeshi Cotton and Flour Mill, Ltd., Indore. C8791

WANTED—Some influencial AGENTS for any Presidency to secure orders for Coal and to sell shares of our Company on a monthly salary of Rs. 100 to Rs. 150. Apply sharp to the MANAGING AGENTS, The Bengal Trading and Coal Co., Ltd., 98/4, Clive Street, CALCUTTA. C8877

FOR SALE.

PORTLAND "HAND" Brand CEMENT. Johnson's white Glazed Tiles, asbestos cement sheets, ready in stock. Apply KODAL AGENCY, 371, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. R2866

EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY—Auction Sale of "CASH CHEMIST" on Hornby Road with lease, stock, Furniture, Good will, etc., in one lot by BENNETT and Co., on MONDAY, the 11th April at 3 p.m. R2916

2,000 SPARKING PLUGS FOR SALE—In Lots of not less than One Hundred.—1,000 HINDVIEW AUTO MIRRORS FOR SALE. Excellent Line for Garage and Motor Dealers. Will sell on sight and give large profits. Write for details to Box No. 1994, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." C8874

FOR SALE—A fully rigged barquentine about 600 tons gross now lying Calcutta, fitted with twin screw crude oil motors speed seven knots, electric lights, fans, motor centrifugal pump and motor winch, Lloyd's certificated. Trial given if required when terms settled. Apply to Box No. 1986, Advt Dept., "Bombay Chronicle" R2869

FOR SALE—Delivery in London immediately, subject to being unsold. One new 6 cylinder Armstrong SIDDELEY Car Colonial Model. Complete fitted with all-weather body by Connaught Coach Works, London. Upholstered Leather. 2 spare Disc wheels. Six irons all Goodyear cord specially fitted. Offers considered in Rupees or Sterling. Letters or telegrams address to:—A.S.J., c/o Rangoon Gazette, RANGOON. C 8881

FOR SALE

LAND—2,700 square yards FOR SALE near the sea and 10 minutes from the Santa Cruz Railway Station. Apply to Mr. M. F. GONSALVES, Malla, Bandra. R2860

FOR SALE—CROSSLEY CAR, Brand New, 1920 Model, Touring body, Electric self-starter lighting. Can be seen at THE FRENCH MOTOR CAR CO., New Queen's Road. Price Rs. 14,500. R2915

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—OFFICE ROOM near the Old Share Market. Apply the ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY, LTD., 16, Apollo Street, Fort. R2914

TO LET at Napean Sea Road, a newly-built three-storied BUNGALOW with motor garage, suitable for Europeans or Japanese. Available from May 1921. For plan and further particulars. Apply Box No. 1996, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle". R2889

TO LET.—Two Storied BUNGALOWS on the Parel Hill, one commanding a beautiful view. For particulars of rent apply to VASANTRAO ANANDRAO DABHOLKAE, Anand Mahal, Chowpatty. C 8909

PUBLIC NOTICE.

MOTOR DRIVER'S UNION,

MOTOR DRIVERS' UNION, undertakes to provide expert and reliable Motor drivers. Please write to the HON. SECRETARY of the Motor Drivers' Union, Netia Building, Chaupati, Bombay, for particulars. C8720

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE LTD. AND B. I. S. N. CO.'s JOINT SERVICE.

CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Steamers	Tons	Sailing about	Remarks
Trevean	5225	In May	Montreal

Terms, Rates of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
16, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 162.
Telephone No. 1330.

FOR SALE.

BUILDING STONES such as Copy Khanki Rubble, Corner Stones, Metal Header, etc.

Also machine extracted "Sisal Hemp or Agave Fibre." For samples and rates apply the AGENT, the Powai Estate, 50, Medows treet, Fort.

FOR SALE

YELLOW and BLACK BUILDING STONES such as Copy, Khanki Header, etc.

For samples and rates write to THE CHANDAULI STONES AND BRICKS SUPPLY Co., Abdulla Building, [illegible]ar Railway Station, Kurla, G. I. P. Railway. R2659

MAIL, PASSENGER AND LUGGAGE SERVICES.

between

POONA PANCHGANI MAHABLESHWAR.

THE DECCAN MOTOR SERVICE, LTD., beg to announce that until further notice THE MAIL MOTOR having accommodation for only three passengers will leave Poona Station daily at 3-30 a.m. in connection with the Madras Mail. The usual Service for Passengers and luggage will leave Poona Station Daily at 7 a.m. Full particulars from:—

THE DECCAN MOTOR SERVICE, LTD.,
Poona
THE BOMBAY GARAGE, Apollo Bunder,
Bombay.
C 8729

NOTICE.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

Development Department.

WITH reference to Bombay Government, Revenue Department (Development), Notification No. 373, dated the 6th September 1920, it is hereby notified for the information of the public that Promissory Notes of the 6½ per cent. Bombay Development Loan will be available for issue from and after the 7th April 1921.

With effect from 1st April 1921, temporary receipts of the loan, duly discharged by the last holder, will be received by the Imperial Bank of India, Bombay, and at those branches of the Bank at which subscriptions were originally received, for exchange into Promissory Notes. The temporary receipts will be dealt with in order of receipt and Promissory Notes issued as expeditiously as possible, but a few days will necessarily be required for the preparation of the Notes.

P. W. MONIE,
Secretary to Government,
Development Department.

Old Custom House Yard, Fort, Bombay:
Dated the 23rd March, 1921. C 8880

PUBLIC NOTICE.

MATHERAN STEAM TRAMWAY.

RETIRING ROOMS, each equipped with lights and separate bathrooms, for week-end and other visitors, are available at Matheran Station at an inclusive charge of Rs. 8-8 per head per day for board and lodging.

Separate meals are provided at the following charges:—

	Rs. a. p.
Chota Hajri	0 12 0
Breakfast	2 2 0
Lunch	2 2 0
Dinner	2 8 0

Application for rooms, etc., should be made to Messrs. Louis Fernandes and Sons, Matheran Station. Meals may be ordered in advance by informing the Guard at Victoria Terminus or Neral Stations.

I. W. STOKES,
for General Traffic Manager,
G. I. P. Railway.

Bombay, 6th April, 1921. C8911

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS for verifying Stores at DeLisle Road, Bellasis Bridge Pipe Depot and Foras Road Depot in charge of the undersigned and of Stores in charge of the Water Works Department lying on lines within and without the limits of Bombay will be received by the Municipal Commissioner up to 1 p.m. (B. T.) on the 9th day of May, 1921.

A copy of the Rules for verification work and all other information connected therewith can be obtained from the undersigned.

By order,
E. J. HALE,
C8906 Storekeeper.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY,

DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT.

THE Director of Development is prepared to receive tenders for the supply of 44 tons of Steel Bolts and Nuts and 22 tons of Cast Iron Washers. Blank forms of tender and specification of the material required may be obtained at the Office of the Chief Engineer, Reclamation, Old Custom House Yard, Bombay, on payment of Rupee One.

Tenders should reach the Office of the Director of Development before 12 noon (S. T.) on MONDAY, April 25th, 1921, at which time they will be opened.

Tenders must be accompanied by Rs. 100 in cash or Government securities endorsed to the Director of Development as earnest money. This will be refunded to unsuccessful tenderers, and in the case of the successful tenderer, will be credited to him as part of his security deposit.

The successful tenderer will be required to deposit in cash or Government securities endorsed to the Director of Development Rs. 1,000 as security for the due fulfilment of his contract.

The Director of Development does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender, nor to give reasons for the non-acceptance of tenders. He reserves the right to accept any tender in part only against the total requirement stated.

Old Customs House Yard, Fort,
Bombay, the 2nd April, 1921. C8870

THE SASSOON AND ALLIANCE SILK MILLS COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE THIRTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at its Registered Office No. 3, Forbes Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of April, 1921, at 3-30 p.m. (Standard Time), to transact the following business:—

1. To receive Directors' Report, Audited Balance-Sheet and Abstract of Profit and Loss Account made up to 31st December, 1920.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the year ending 31st December, 1921, and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 13th April to 27th April, 1921, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
H. H. SAWYER—Manager,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 6th April, 1921.

N.B.—The Dividend, if declared, as recommended by the Directors will be paid on and after 4th May, 1921, between office hours. C8905

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913

and

IN THE MATTER OF THE BOMBAY UNITED SPINNING AND WEAVING CO., LTD. (in voluntary liquidation).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Meeting of the Creditors of the above Company will be held on FRIDAY, the 15th day of April, 1921, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the office of the Liquidators at Oriental Buildings, Fort, for the purposes mentioned in the separate notice posted to individual Ordinary Shareholders.

MULJEE B. BARBHAYA,
MULRAJ KHATAU,
Liquidators.

4th April, 1921. C8879

LEGAL NOTICE.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2213 of 1919.

WAMANRAO BHAI THAKORE ... Plaintiff
vs.
J. S FERNANDES ... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above suit and bearing date the 2nd day of August, 1920, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his office in the Court house, on THURSDAY, the 7th day of April, 1921, at the hour of five o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of land or part called Vengandor of the Pension and Tax Tenure together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Lady Jamshedji Road, Mahim, without the Fort, in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement six thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 61 and 261, New Nos. 3550 and 3947, Old Survey No. 227 and New Survey No. 1-1497, and assessed by the Municipal Commissioner formerly under Nos. 645 and 146 and now under G Ward Nos. 4870 and 4871 and Street Nos. 198 and 199, and bounded on the East partly by the property of Bhasker Bhaoo and partly by that of Dadabhai Parsee, on the West partly by the property of the Church of Salvacio and partly by the property of Balgowandas Hargowandas, on the North by a public passage and on the South by the property of Babul Janardhan.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Jehangir and Seervai, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed, at No. 95, Ash Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 13th day of January, 1921.
(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
C8525

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of MAGANLAL JADAWJI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a widower, residing at Null Bazar, outside the Fort of Bombay, employed in the firm of Jeswaji Mulji .....Deceased.

MOHANLAL HIRACHAND also of Bombay Hindu inhabitant, residing at Jamli Moholla, outside the Fort, employed in the firm of Adamji Laxmanji Brothers, son of the deceased .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice, at Bombay aforesaid, this twelfth day of February, in the year of Lord One thousand Nine hundred and twenty-one and in the Eleventh year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Acting Registrar.

(Sd.) D. N. D. KHANDALEWALA.

The 12th day of February, 1921.

Messrs. CHITINS MOTILAL & KANGA.
Attorneys for Petitioners.
C 8910

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of GULAMHUSEIN ESMAIL, late of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, a Crockery Merchant, residing at Homjee Hall, Mazagon Road, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Deceased.

(1) ALIMAHOMED GULAMHUSEIN ESMAIL, a son of the deceased abovenamed of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, Crockery Merchant, residing at Homjee Hall, Mazagon Road, outside the Fort of Bombay; and (2) SONABAI, widow of the deceased abovenamed of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Homjee Hall, Mazagon Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, on behalf of the minor sons of the deceased ..... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this second day of April in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-one and in the Eleventh year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Acting Registrar.

(Sd. E. J. DAVER.

The 2nd day of April, 1921.

Messrs. EDGELOW GULABCHAND WADIA & CO.,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
C8903

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that VALLY MAHOMED ABDUL REHEMAN has contracted with our client for absolute sale to him, our said client, free from all incumbrances of all and singular the land, hereditaments and premises situate at Parsi Panchayat Lane, within the Fort of Bombay and more particularly described in the Schedule hereunder written.

Any person having or claiming any estate, right, title, interest or claim in, to or upon the said land, hereditaments and premises or any part thereof by way of inheritance, mortgage, gift, trust, sale, lease, underlease, lien, charge or otherwise howsoever, is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Eldon Road, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date thereof, otherwise at the expiration of the said period the said sale will be completed without reference to any such claim or claims and the same, if any, shall be considered to have been absolutely waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Pension and Tax Tenure together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Parsi Panchayat Lane, within the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 113 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 43, New No. 313, Old Survey Nos. 1591-1592 and New Survey No. 9008 and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Borah Abdoolally Dawoodkhan, on or towards the West and South by the property of Edalji Nusserwanji Sethna and on or towards the North by the Parsi Panchayat Lane and are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of the Rates and Taxes of the Bombay Municipality under A Ward No. 1768 and Street No. 14.

Dated this 5th day of April, 1921.
MADHAVJI & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C8902

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at an Auction Sale held by Messrs. J. S. Mody & Co., Auctioneers, by order of Mr. Rustomji Ardeshir Cooper, the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Peerbhoy Adamji Peerbhoy, pursuant to the power of sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 5th day of May, 1920, and made between the mortgagor of the one part and the mortgagee of the other part, our client was the highest bidder for and was declared the purchaser of the undermentioned property.

All persons having any claim or interest thereto or therein or in or to any part thereof either by way of gift, inheritance, mortgage, charge, lease, lien, trust or otherwise howsoever, are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 65, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, failing which the said sale will be completed without reference to any such claim or interest and the same, if any, will be treated as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

FIRSTLY:—All that the undivided share, right, title and interest of the mortgagor, Peerbhoy Adamji Peerbhoy, in the capital of the partnership business carried on in the name of Sir Adamji Peerbhoy & Sons, including as well the amount now standing to the credit of the said mortgagor, Peerbhoy Adamji Peerbhoy, in the books of the said partnership, as also the sum that may have been brought in by him the said mortgagor as additional capital and all such further sums of money as may from time to time hereafter be brought into the said partnership business by the said mortgagor whether by accumulation of profit or otherwise and all the interest due and to grow due in respect of such capital and all the share and interest of him the said mortgagor in all and singular the debts, property and effects of every description as well present or future payable or belonging to the said partnership as a partner in the said firm of Sir Adamji Peerbhoy & Sons, including therein the share of the said partnership in all the several pieces or parcels of land or ground and in the messuages, tenements or bungalows or structures now standing or to be erected thereon of any part thereof belonging to the said partnership; and

SECONDLY:—All that the undivided share, estate, right, title and interest of him the mortgagor, Peerbhoy Adamji Peerbhoy, under or by virtue of the last Will of the said Adamji Peerbhoy, or otherwise and however and whether present future vested or contingent, presumptive, expectant or possible and whether by way of succession, representation or otherwise and in all and singular the estate, property and effects whatsoever and of what nature or kind soever now being in anywise subject to the trusts or provisions in the said Will of the said Testator contained of and concerning his moveable and immoveable residuary estate and effects thereby demised bequeathed and appointed and of and in all other estate, property and effects whatsoever for the time being, forming or representing the residuary estate and effects of the said Testator or any part or parts, share or shares thereof or therein, including the share, right, title and interest of the said Sir Adamji Peerbhoy in all and singular the pieces or parcels of land, hereditaments and premises belonging to the said partnership firm of Sir Adamji Peerbhoy & Sons.

Dated this 2nd day of April, 1921.
EDGELOW GULABCHAND WADIA & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C8904

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Agents
121, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT 4TH MARINE STREET.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., Auctioneers, will, under instructions from and by order of the Owner, sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, 15th April, 1921, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises the undermentioned property.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY:

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax Tenure (redeemed) now converted into Freehold land or ground, containing by admeasurement 135 square yards or thereabouts, together with all messuages, tenement or building standing thereon, situate, lying being at 4th Marine Street, Dhobi Talao, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 683, and New No. 3132, Old Survey No. 17 and New Survey No. 8358, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under C Ward No. 2707 and Street No. 44-46, and bounded on or towards the North by the said 4th Marine Street, on or towards the South by the said sweeper's passage, on or towards the East by the property of Edulji Nusservanji Dubash and on or towards the West by the property of Dossabhoy Ardeshir Chinoy.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to undersigned Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
Auctioneers
Bombay, 7th April, 1921.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS, BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 521.

BONA-FIDE AUCTION SALE, of the very valuable and artistic household teakwood and blackwood furniture, by well-known makers, electro-plated ware, silverwares, crockery, rich glasswares, etc.

Under instructions from A. Forbes Smith, Esqr., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 10th April, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Villa Gnista Pedder Road, the following consisting of rich drawing room suites, cabinets, tea and blackwood arm chairs, tables, easy chairs, washing tables, single and double beds, very rich and old choicest chinese vases, jars, electro-plated wares, rich venetian, glasswares, blackwood furnitures, etc. etc.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT KALA CHOWKY.

Under instructions from Messrs. Unwala Phirojshaw and Papa, Solicitors, for Goostad Khodadad Irani in pursuant to the decree made on the 12th February, 1921, in Suit No. 3096 of 1920, Goostad Khodadad Irani vs. Hajee Ismail Hajee Yusuf, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, the undermentioned, valuable property on account and risk of the defaulting purchaser, the said Hajee Ismail Yusuf, on SUNDAY, the 10th day of April, 1921, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the premises.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground, together with messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Kala Chauki Road, (Chinchpokli) without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 870 8/9 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and Taxes under F Ward No. 1071 (10), A/1071 (10), B/1071 (10) and street No. 1131 11/31 and 111/31 and registered as the Collector of Land revenue under New Survey No. 2508 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Western India Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., on or towards the West by the property of Mahomed Marloo, on or towards the North by a sweeper's passage and beyond that by the property of the said Western India Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, and on or towards the South by the said Kala Chawki Road, and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of the Vendor.

For further particulars of sale, apply to Messrs. Unwala Pirojshaw and Papa, Solicitors, at their Office, 48, Medows Street, or the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 7th April, 1921.

MESSRS MERCHANTS CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
No. 1, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FO[R] MOTORISTS.

AUCTION SALE OF ENGLISH-M[ADE] VER CAR OF 1920 MODEL.

Messrs MERCHANT and Co. w[ill] Public Auction, on SATURDAY, [the] stant, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), under [in]structions from the British Automobile Co[mpany] Garage at Hughes Road and on [behalf] at the risk of Shah Manoklal V[akil]

1 Rover Car, English make o[f] 5 seater, 4 cylinders, 12 H.P., [in] fitted with up-to-date equipments.

The said Car can be seen at [the] the British Automobile Co. at [their] at Hughes Road.

MERCHA[NTS]

Bombay, 7th April, 1921.

MESSRS. MEHTA[S]

On Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists.

AUCTION SALE OF FINE ENGLISH SARRIES BEING THE SALVAGE IN SHOP AT 3RD BHOIWADA LANE, BHULESHWAR.

THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 7th instant at 10 a.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the premises on account of the insurance offices concerned the salvage in the shop of Harkison Amritlal, situate opposite Shrinathji's Pedhi at the 3rd Bhoiwada Lane, Bhuleshwar, and consisting of.

A large lot of Fine English Cotton Sarries of different widths slightly damaged by fire and water.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 7th April, 1921.

MODY & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
Medows Street, Fort, opp. New Share Bazar.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO TAILORS, OUTFITTERS AND PRIVATE GENTLEMEN.

AUCTION SALE OF THE STOCK-IN-TRADE, FURNITURE AND GOODWILL OF THE WELL-KNOWN FIRM OF MESSRS. E. R. CHEAP JACK AND COY OF HORNBY ROAD, FORT.

Under instructions from Messrs. Patell and Ezekiel, Attorneys for Mr. M. T. Gulam Mohomed the mortgagee in possession and on account and at the risk of Esmail Currim and Rehmanally Gulmahomed Trading in the name and style of Messrs. E. R. Cheap Jack and Co. under the possession mortgage deed dated the 30th September, 1920 and made between Esmail Currim and Rehmatally Gulmahomed on the one part and the said mortgagee of the other part Messrs. Mody and Co., Auctioneers will on FRIDAY, the 8th day of April 1921 at 3 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction in the shop situated at No. 323 Nabob Building, Hornby Road, Fort, just opp. The J. N. Petit Institute, the following.

The whole of the stock-in-trade furniture and Goodwill of the well-known firm of Messrs. E. R. Cheap Jack and Co such as woollen serge, twills, flannel, dress shirts, shirting, sleeping suites, gent's handkerchiefs trunks, suit cases, bags, show cases, looking glasses, writing and other tables, electric fans, and lights, etc., etc.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs Patell and Ezekiel, Attorneys for the mortgagee in possession at their office in Cooks Building, Hornby Road, Fort or to the undersigned.

MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 7th April 1921.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION OF BLACK BARI CLOTH AND COLOUR SAFE TWILL AND ANILINE FAST BLACK SAFE DYES TWILL.

On SATURDAY, the 9th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the Bank, concerned and on account and risk of the defaulting indentor Mr. S. R. Desai of Moti Bazar:—

8 bales each 12 pieces Black Bari cloth in all 1516 yards.

On account and risk of the defaulting indentor Mr. Haji Abdulla Haji Kassim.

2 cases each 30 pieces colour safe twill and aniline fast black safe dyes twill.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF MOTOR FANS, BOILER TUBES, OIL STOVES, AND LANTERNS, PADLOCK AND HABERDASHERY.

On Saturday, the 9th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms by order of the Banks concerned and on account and risk of the following defaulting indentors:—

On account and risk of the defaulting indentors Messrs. M. Shroff and Co., of Kalbadevi Road.

4 cases Ready Light Lanterns Kero Kook Stoves and Mantles.

12 cases motor fans.

One case oil stoves and needles.

On account and risk of the defaulting indentors Messrs. G. Valubhram and Co. of Meka Street.

29 packages Boiler Tubes British.

On account and risk of the defaulting indentors, Messrs. A. Abedin Amirudin and Co.

3 cases padlocks.

On account and risk of the defaulting indentor Abdulkadur Sukkur of Bungree Bazar—one case haberdashery.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BONAJIDE SALE.

A Splendid Opportunity for Merchants desirous of securing New Business or for Banks or those requiring a large Shop on the corner two roads at Hornby Road, Fort.

AUCTION SALE of a large "Cash Chemists Shop" with all its stock-in-trade and goodwill and lease of the shop situate on corner of two roads at Hornby Road, under instructions from Messrs. Ardeshir Hormasji Dinshaw and Co., Attorneys for the Vendor, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on MONDAY, the 11th instant, sell by Public Auction at 3 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises all the stock-in-trade, goodwill and lease of the shop in one lot. The goods consists of medicines, drugs, furniture, show-cases, perfumery, toilet goods, multigraph, cash register, dispensary stock, tables, chairs, clocks, safes, collapsible gates of show windows, etc., etc.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Ardeshir Hormasji Dinshaw and Co., Solicitors, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 7th April 1921.

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEER.

Telephone No. 1227.

[illegible]ALE OF VALUABLE LANDED [illegible], AT MALAD.

[illegible]. O. C. J High Court.

[illegible]uit No. 382 of 1918.

[illegible]ial ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

[illegible]rilal & others ..... Defendants.

[illegible]DHI ' Co., Auctioneers, will [illegible]uction on SATURDAY, 16th [illegible] p.m., (S.T.) at their Rooms [illegible] Street, the valuable under[illegible]rty pursant to an order [illegible]n. Judge of High Court in

[illegible]ARTICULARS.

[illegible] or parcel of Varkas land [illegible]d, Pote Tukadi Bandra [illegible]hastri Zilla Thana in the Registration Sub-district of Bandra of Khote tenure area 2425 sq. yards or thereabouts bounded on the East and North by the land of Alidina Saduck and Manchhram Shivlal forming part of Survey No. 12, on the South by common road which land is part of Survey No. 12 and whose Akar is Rs. 12.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to the undersigned.

GANDHI ' Co.,

Auctioneers.

Bombay, 7th April 1921.

Dr. BATLIWALA'S MEDICINES.

AWARDED GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS IN INDIA INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITIONS.

BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE OR PILLS.—For all kinds of fevers Malaria Influenza Ague, etc. Price Re. 1-8 each.

BATLIWALA'S BALAMRIT for Weak Children and thin adults. Tonic, Re. 1-8 each.

BATLIWALA'S (CURE-ALL) BALM—for all kinds of Pain, Strains, Headache, etc. As. 9 each.

BATLIWALA'S GENUINE QUININE—Tablets one grain each in Bottles of hundred. Re. 1-4 each.

BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS—for pale and anaemic people. An aphrodisiac Re. 1-8 each.

BATLIWALA'S (DIARRHOEA MIXTURE—for dysentery and diarrhoea as for Cholera. Re. 1 each.

BATLIWALA'S (GENUINE) QUININE Tablets two grains each. Re. 1-12.

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH POWDER As. 8 each.

BATLIWALA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT for all kinds of itches, Dhobi, etc sore. As. 6 each.

Sold everywhere in India and also by Dr. B. L. BATLIWALLA SONS & CO.

Worli, Laboratory, Bombay.

Telegraphic Address:—

BATLIWALLA WORLI, BOMBAY

KATOL

The Best Insecticide Ans. 11 per tin.

JAPAN INSECT POWDER CO.

Princess Street, BOMBAY.

DR. I. P. ENAD,

Soap-expert of twenty years' standing is now in Bombay. For instructions in manufacturing soap on small and large scales consult him at MANILAL MANSION Lamington Road, BOMBAY. No. 7.

J. V. Naviakhi & Co.,

KANTA BUILDING

Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY

STATIONERY DRAWING & PAINTING MATERIALS.

Engineering and Surveying Instruments, etc

RUBBER STAMP MAKERS.

Price List Free on Application.

WICKLESS

BLUE FLAME OIL STOVES

Always-in-Stock with one, two and three Burners with and without legs.

(1) Far Superior to any Stove with Wick

(2) No Soot or smell because Wickless.

(3) Most Economical because no Wick.

(4) Safest because No Pump.

(5) Takes Inferior Kerosine Oil and

(6) Produces a Powerful Blue Flame.

(7) Costs Less, Give More Heat & Lasts Longer than Stoves with Wick.

Also large & small coal & wood cooking ranges.

10, Church Gate Street, Fort, BOMBAY

—CLUBWALLA & CO.,—

Kashmiri Shawl

Malida. Pattoo . . .

Pashmina. Chegha

Comfortors

Blankets

PRICE LIST FREE.

Amirchand & Son

General Shawl Merchants,

LAHORE.

Your eyes may look quite normal!

They may appear "no different"—and yet be defective. The early stages of optical defects only show outwardly in a transient "expression," usually attributed to tiredness. But if you have headaches without definite cause, and especially if these follow close eye-work, consult your medical man. If he prescribes glasses, we can fit you elegantly and comfortably, with lenses accurate to his minutest instructions.

Lawrence & Mayo, Ltd.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND)

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS.

Branches in the East:

CAIRO, ALEXANDRIA, DELHI, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, LUCKNOW, SIMLA, RANGOON and JERUSALEM.

Head Office: 112, New Oxford St., London.

ECONOMIC & FINANCIAL REVIEW.

BY "KRISTODAS."

The Local Chambers of Commerce have taken advantage of the arrival of His Excellency, Lord Reading, to submit their grievances with a view to ultimate redress. Several people doubt the utility of presenting addresses to incoming Viceroys whose reply generally runs on vague lines and necessarily too, as they like to wait and watch before pronouncing any definite opinion upon the problem of the day in the country. Chambers of Commerce, however, consider it a special and much appreciated privilege as they thereby get an opportunity to bring to the notice of the incoming Viceroys their specific grievances and complaints, which they would not be able to do otherwise for a long time. This time, naturally, the principal subject in the addresses of both the European and the Indian Chambers was the trade situation and the exchange question. The Bombay Chamber of Commerce drew the attention of His Excellency to the disorganisation of the Indian Export Trade owing to the foreign exchange conditions and the recommendations of the Brussels Economic Conference. They think that only by the operations of the laws of supply and demand based on the restoration of a normal balance of trade in favour of India can it be hoped to find a stable level for the Rupee. They cry, however, "hands off" to the Government with regard to the present situation. This is the opinion shared by several Indian merchants, for instance, Mr. Manmohanads Ramji in answer to a query from the Hon. Mr. Hailey in the Legislative Assembly, emphatically said that he did not want any interference from the Government.

Government Intervention.

The Indian Merchants' Chamber, however, does not appear to think so. It appears to think that not all the gates are closed for Government interference. At least this is the impression we get from the paragraph in their address dealing with the exchange situation wherein it is observed "this has been a source of great discontent all over the country and the country looks forward to Your Excellency that Justice being done and a solution more in consonance with the interests of India's toiling millions." It is the Government who with their meddlesome interference last year made such a mess of things that the commercial community is now afraid of any further interference coming from the same quarter. On the other hand, if Government interference is required ways and means must be shown as to how and where it is possible. It because of this that the Finance Department of the Government of India asked recently the Indian Merchants' Chamber in reply to their representation on trade depression for specific measures to combat it. With regard to this again there are two sides of the question. It is admittedly a fact to which perhaps both the European and the Indian commercial community have agreed that it was entirely the Government which was responsible for the handling of last years's situation and for bringing all the trade and currency matters to a crisis, the effects of which have not yet disappeared. It is very easy now for the Government to turn round and ask the commercial community what remedies are suggested by the latter to combat the present situation which Government have created. It is not, however, so easy for the commercial community to suggest remedies for a situation for which they are not responsible. The Congress Sub-Committee on Exchange, which recently submitted its report has asked for the loss of exchange being made up by the British Treasury, implying thus that it is also a believer in Government interference of some sort. We may expect some light to be thrown on the question of Government interference at the time of the coming visit of the Hon. Mr. Hailey to this city.

Fiscal Autonomy.

The Indian Merchants' Chamber must be congratulated on their bold handling of the situation and presenting an address which for its frank and clear statement of the political and commercial issues at stake at the present juncture is almost unprecedented. Even His Excellency appreciated it as a candid and frank statement of the views of the commercial community. It is a tradition which we have inherited from the times of our old leaders that commercial and industrial Associations should keep aloof from political problems. The Chambers of Commerce in the West are not over-ridden by any such false and misleading shibboleths. In fact if there was any institution which backed up to the largest extent the efforts of the late Mr. Stead to make England accept the policy of a two-power-navy, it was the London Chamber of Commerce. Even nearer home we find that Anglo-Indian Chambers of Commerce in this country are never afraid of handling political questions like their Indian compeers. It is, therefore that we are glad that the Indian Merchants' Chamber put both the political and commercial issues before His Excellency pointing out that political troubles and discontent reacted upon the latter. One of the political commercial problems is that of Fiscal Autonomy. The Chamber put the whole case in a nut-shell, when they remarked that the so-called convention providing for fiscal autonomy had not satisfied Indian public opinion and that the recent agitation of Manchester against increasing import duties on piece-goods showed the great necessity for defining by statute the powers of India to regulate her own tariffs. Unfortunately, His Excellency referred neither to this nor to the colonial question which forms a sore spot to the Indian people. His Excellency did not like to reply to political questions as he was yet a stranger to Indian problems and would like to study the whole case before he would give his judgment. We may hope that his judgment will come before long and will be instrumental in setting at rest the forces which have arisen in the country.

Bombay Trade.

The body which flourishes under the magniloquent name of the Bombay Presidency Trades Association has got ambitions, which we fear, are too high for its little-self. The Association really consists of retail traders who have to form a separate Association of theirs as they are debarred from joining the Bombay Chamber of Commerce. The number of these European retail traders is insignificant and the clientele to which they cater is also insignificant, compared with the number and the clientele of Indian retail traders. The latter, however, are a silent and quiet body of citizens who do not claim all things on heaven and earth just because they happen to possess a sign-board on their shops. The speech of Mr. Bullocke, as President of the Association, was full of wails. These wails arose out of the association being left out of representation on the recently appointed Committee for Technical Education, on the Bombay Port Trust, the Bombay Municipality and what not. With reference to the first-named Committee Mr. Bullocke has the temerity of observing that "an intelligent Government would have realised that this association with the knowledge of all these industries would have been represented on the Committee, in fact one ought to be forgiven for thinking that no Committee formed for such an allied purpose could be considered complete without such representation." The idea of considering this retail Traders Association as being conversant with all the industries is nothing if not original. One may similarly credit a village general store-keeper with knowledge of all the industries for, is he not handling all articles form tiny pins and needles to clothes and sewing machines? Members of this association seem to imagine that they have got the largest interests at stake in the welfare of this city and life, forgetting the essential fact that the largest and most permanent interests in the country are those of Indians and Indians only. Mr. Bullocke protests against his association being left out unrepresented on the Development Board and relieves himself thus,—"To the unprejudiced it would seem that in view of the many crores of rupees that the members of this association have invested in Bombay and the large social interest they have, in addition, in the welfare of the city—it seems I say, almost ridiculous, that they should be accorded no opportunity of expressing their agreement, or disagreement, with various projects which will be put forward, or the manner in which they are to be dealt with." We can sympathise with a seat being found for the Bombay Chamber of Commerce on this Board for European Commerce needs such a representation in proportion to its interests. Even with regard to this, however, we must point out the abnormally disproportionate share this Chamber is having in representation on a body like the Bombay Port Trust. With regard to the claims, however, of the Trades Association, they are really preposterous.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

Liverpool, 4th April, 1921

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	4,000
" " Sales on Spec & for Exp.	—
" " Sales of East Indians	00
" " Imports	—

EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES

Egyptian F.G.F. Spot Fair Inquiry		7 63
Sakelos—	—	17 00
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time	May	11.54
	July	12.08
	Oct	12.62
New Orleans 10 a.m.	May	11.20
	July	11.64

CLOSING PRICES

New York, 5th April, 1921,

	To-day's Prices
May	11 70
July	12 22
October	12 79

Liverpool, 5th April 1921

May	7 78
July	7 96
October	8 16
January	8 27

London, 5th April 1921

Telegraphic Transfers	—1 3 1/4	Steady
Bar Silver Spot	—35/-	Quiet
Bar Gold—	—115/5	Quiet

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, 4th April, 1921

M.G. Bengal, Good	4.10
" " Fully Good	4.60
" " Fine	4.85
" No. 1 Comra, Good	5.10
" " " Fully Good	5 60
" " " Fine	5 85
" Broach, Good	6.4
" " Fully Good	6 75
" " Fine	6 90
" Uetada, Good	3.98
" " Fully Good	4.48
" " Fine	4 73

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, 4th April, 1921

April	7 26
May	7 37
June	7 44
July	7 56
August	7 64
September	7 72
October	7 79
November	7 83
December	7 88
January	7 88
February	7 92
March	7 96

Tone:—Easy

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool, 4th April, 1921

Months	To-day's prices
April	14 10
May	14 00
June	14.00
July	14 00
Aug.	14.0.
Sept.	14.0
Oct.	14.1
Nov.	14-15

JAVA SUGAR.

London, 4th April, 1921

Fine White Java G. & F. Calcutta April Sellers—	37/6
Do New Crop June-July Sellers—	31/6
Fine White Java, G. & F. Bombay April Sellers	38/6
Do Karachi April Sellers—	38/9

Tone:—Tendency Easy

DISCOUNTS.

London, 4th April, 1921.

Bank Bills 3 m/st	6 1/4
Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	6
Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st	7 1/8
" " " 6 m/st	7 1/2

New York, 4th April, 1921

Demands Bills	390 25

Liverpool, 4th April, 1921

Mid American	7.62
Egyptian F G F Sakellaridis	17 00

EXCHANGE.

London, 4th April, 1921

On London at Paris	55 97
" Italy	94 80
" Germany	242 50

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES MIDDLE QUOTATION.

Stockholm	16.70
Christiania	24.39
Amsterdam	not received
Switzerland	22 59
Belgium	53.85
Athens	52 10

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

April 5.

The Marwari Bazar and Colaba Markets are closed to-day for forward and ready business.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, 5th April, 1921.

	Market Rates
Bank Telegraphic	1/3 3/8
Bank Demand	1/3 7/16
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	1 4 0
Fcs. Demand	342 1/2
American Dollars	401
Hongkong Dollars	188
Shanghai	256
Japan	189
Singapore	181

Market:—Steady

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p. m., on 5th April 1921.

Cotton	12130	Bales
Wheat	8959	Qrts.
Linseed	1174	"
Rape, etc.	65	"
Gingellyseed	93	"
Poppyseed	297	"
Groundnuts	201	"
Castorseed	1309	"
Rice	1[illegible]045	"
Myrabolams	14.4	"
Cottonseed	6836	"
Mowraseed	Nil	"
Gram	3335	"
Jowar	801	"
Maize	Nil	"
Barley	451	"
Batta	3040	"
Coal	909	Tons

THE METAL MERCHANTS COMPANY.

Issued rates for Brass and Copper

Daily Quotations.

4th April 1921

	Per Maund.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brass	3/4	89	8	0
Do.	1	86	0	0
Do.	1¼	86	0	0
Do.	1 1/2	86	0	0
Do.	1¾	87	0	0
Do.	2	87	0	0

COPPER RATES

5th April 1921

Copper	3/4	85	0	0
Do.	1	92	8	0
Do.	1¼	100	0	0
Do.	1 1/2	100	0	0
Do.	1¾	100	0	0
Do.	2	95	0	0
Japanese Copper Bars				
Panch taka Japanese		28	0	0
Copper English Bars		33	0	0
Brass Bars		26	8	0
Lead		30	0	0

WHEAT AND SEEDS

The Bombay Wheat and Seeds Daily Quotations Bazaar Rates.

5th April, 1921.

Ready	Bazar Terms 6 p. m. Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	62	0	0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	61	0	0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	53	0	0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	8	0	0
Rapeseed Brown Cawnpore	8	0	0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	9	0	0
Linseed, Brown Bold	12	8	0
Linseed, Brown Thin	10	8	0
Teelseed, White 35-15	70	0	0
Teelseed, Gujar 75-25	65	0	0
Teelseed, Gujar 50-50	62	0	0
Teelseed, Black	58	0	0
Poppyseed White	12	0	0
Groundnuts	55	0	0
Mowrasood	7	8	0
Barley	47	0	0
Castorseed	44	0	0
Vrar Cotton Seeds Ready	38	0	0
Forward	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat May	9	3	0
Wheat June-July			
Wheat Aug.-Sept.			
Wheat Oct.-Nov.			
Linseed May	13	13	0
Linseed, Sept.			
Linseed Dec.			
Rapeseed April-May			
Rapeseed June-July			
Teelseed Gujar 35-15 Dec. Jan.			
Teelseed Gujar 75-25 Dec. Jan.			
Teelseed Gujar 50-50 Dec. Jan.			
Wheat June-July			
Wheat Aug.-Sept.			
Wheat Oct. Nov.			
Linseed Sept.			
Linseed Dec.			

THE BANK STATEMENT THAT ANY MAN OR WOMAN CAN UNDERSTAND

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

SIMPLIFIED BALANCE-SHEET AS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1920.

THE BANK OWES TO DEPOSITORS ... Rs. 11,03,00,000

FOR THIS PURPOSE WE HAVE

I. Cash & Deposits with other Banks	Rs.	1,83,00,000
II. Investments in Treasury Bills, Govt. Bonds etc.	"	2,34,00,000
III. Loans to Individuals & [illegible]s	"	7,21,00,000
IV. Bank Premises	"	35,00,000
TOTAL TO MEET INDEBTEDNESS	Rs.	11,73,00,000
Leaving a surplus of	Rs.	70,00,000
Add to this the Reserve Liability of our Share-holders	"	50,00,000
GIVING A NET RESULT OF A SURPLUS OF Rs. 1,20,00,000 OVER OUR LIABILITIES	Rs.	1,20,00,000

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

54th Anniversary celebration of the Pombay Prarthana Samaj, Prarthana Mandir 6-30 p.m., Hon. Mr. R. P. Paranjpye will preside.

FRIDAY, April 8.

Declaration of Results of M.A., Intermediate Agriculture and B.Ag., Examinations, 12 noon.

The s.s. Caledonia, with mails of March 24, expected to arrive at 7 a.m.

SUNDAY, April 10.

The s.s. Caledonia with homeward mails leaves at 1 p.m.

Domestic Occurrences.

DEQUADROS.—April 6th, Dr. J. Ignatius de Quadros, aged 46 years. Funeral will leave his residence at Ripon Road at 5-30 p.m. to-day arriving at Haines Road Cemetery at 6 p.m. Friends will kindly accept this the only intimation.

BAND AT P. V M. GYMKHANA.

The band of the G. I P. Rly. Regt. A F. (India) will plap at the Princess Victoria Mary Gymkhana this evening commencing at 6-15 p.m.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

The total mortality of the city on the 5th April was 222 as compared with 123 of the corresponding day of last year and 200 in 1919. There were 19 attacks and 7 deaths from cholera and 11 attacks and 3 deaths from small-pox.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

Mr. George S. Arundale will lecture at the Hall of the Theosophical Society (72, Apollo Street, Fort), this evening at 6-30 p.m (S. T.) on "Theosophy and Education."

ART SOCIETY OF INDIA

The members are requested to be present at the Society's Hall this evening, at 6 p.m to celebrate the second anniversary day of the Society, when programme of speeches, singing, music and refreshments will be gone through. Mr. M. R. Jaykar, will preside.

B, N. PIECE-GOODS MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.

An ordinary general meeting of the "Bombay native Piece-goods Merchants Association" will be held at 2 p.m. on Saturday next. (April 9).

B. E. S & T. COMPANY, LTD.

The Statutory Meeting of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Colaba Causeway, Fort, Bombay, on Tuesday, the 12th April, at 5-0 p.m. (S. T.).

POONA GORAKSHANA ASSOCIATION.

The ceremony of starting the Gorak-hana Association at Poona will take place on the 1st auspicious day of Hindu New Year (9th April), under the presidency of Dr. R. B. Naik, when Messrs. Sha Popatlal, K. B. Mysorkar, and others will address on the "value of cow-protection."

MEETING OF GRANT-IN-AID SCHOOLS' TEACHERS

The Hony. Secretaries P. P. Aided Schools write:—

The masters, managers and Head Masters of Grant-in-Aid Primary Schools are requested to attend a meeting to be held on the 7th April 1921 at 5-30 p.m. at the chambers of Mr Vishvanath P. Vaidya 10, Homji Street, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.

Subject:—To Consider the question of Grants paid this year by the Municipality.

THE LATE MR. MOTILAL B. KOTHARI

Mr. Motilal Ratanji Kothari, retired Deputy Political Agent and late Huzur Account Officer, Kathiawar, died on Saturday, the 2nd April, at his residence at Hughes Road, Bombay. He came of a well-known family of Cutch some of his ancestors being dewans of the State. He began his career Early in the Political Department and rose to a high post in the Department, by dent of his ability and industry. He was held in high esteem by all those who came in contact with him.

POSTAL NOTICE

As the next Homeward English mail steamer Caledonia will sail on Sunday, the 10th April, mails will be closed at the Bombay General Post Office on that day instead of on Saturday, the 9th instant at the usual hours.

Registered articles with a late fee will not be accepted on Sunday, the 10th April The latest hour of posting registered articles will be at 6 30 p.m. on Saturday, the 9th instant.

Posting at the Town Sub-Offices should be so arranged as to reach the Bombay General Post Office before the above mentioned hours

DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE, BYCULLA "E" WARD

Proposals for the election of 25 representatives to the Provincial Congress Committee must reach the Committee's office at 72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, or the office at Messrs. Foster and Sons, Paul Road, Byculla, by the 10th instant, duly proposed and seconded.

All Hon. Workers, or Volunteers who are in possession of membership receipt-books and forms immidiately to the Provisional secretaries.

The Final election will take place on the 13th instant.

LECTURE ON PHYSICAL EXERCISES FOR WOMEN

The Social Service League, Bombay has arranged a public lecture on "Physical Exercises for Indian Women" to be delivered by Miss Nazirbi Shaikh, Manager of the Kanya Arogya Mandir of Baroda, to-day, at 6 p.m. (S. T.) in the Servants of India Society's Hall, Girgaum. Mrs. Sarojani Naidu will preside. The lecture will be illustrated by the performance of a few physical feats by a pupil of the Kanya Arogya Mandir of Baroda conducted under the supervision of Mr. S. M. Dighe. The programme of physicial exercises and feats will consists of Exercises for legs, Exercises for stomach, Feats of clubs, Games for girls, Dezim feats, Baneti or Bothat feats and Cane feats.

OPIUM SALES.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, April 6.

At the opium sale 100 chests of Benares opium were offered for sale and sale proceeds amounted to Rs. 4,58,400, the highest price per chest being Rs. 5,515, the lowest Rs. 4,525 and average Rs. 4,584.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

MR MODY ELECTED CHAIRMAN.

A meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee was held yesterday, Dr. R. T. Nariman taking the chair, pending the appointment of a chairman, which was the first item on the agenda.

Mr. R. B. Mantri proposed, and Mr. Boman Behram seconded that Mr. B. R. B. Jijibhoy be appointed Chairman for the coming year.

Mr. W. P. Turner Green proposed and Mr. R. P. Chinoy seconded that Mr. H. P. Mody be appointed Chairman.

The Committee by a majority elected Mr. Mody as their chairman.

Mr. Mody thanked the Committee for appointing him Chairman, although he regretted it was not done unanimously. He hoped, however, that he would continue to deserve their confidence.

LABOUR TROUBLE IN BOMBAY.

NO END IN SIGHT YET.

There appears no sign of an immediate end of the P. and O. Dock-Labourers' strike and in the meantime repairing works of the Company are suffering greatly. The men are determined to get their demands conceded, and the other party also seems to be firm. An enquiry at the Dock-labours' Union shows that the present strike was not actually recommended by the Union, but the men themselves resorted to it. without waiting to consult the opinion of the Union.

B. I. S. N. COMPANY'S WORKSHOP.

The lock-out at the B. I. S. N. Company's workshop is also continuing. The cause of trouble at this workshop seems to be that when the P. and O. Dock-labourers came out on strike, much of their work used to be done at the B. I. S. N. Company's workshop. But the men of this Works objected to it out of fraternal sympathy with the strikers, while the authorities went on insisting upon the men to do the work of the strikers, and on finding the men determined not to sacrifice their principe, they declared a lock-out.

It is understood that Mr. Ginwalla, the Hon. Secretary of the Dock-workers' Union, has written a letter to the agent of the B. I. S. N. Company, stating that the men are still willing to work if they are not asked to do any work of the P. and O. Dockyard.

JINNAH PEOPLE'S MEMORIAL FUND

The accounts of the above fund drawn upto 30th November 1919 were audited on the 4th December 1919 and adopted by the Executive Committee of the said fund. These were also published in one of the issues of "The Chronicle" during December 1919. The total funds collected, as per the audited statement of accounts, were Rs. 27,356/4 and the expenses Rs. 1,734/13/6. The funds have all along been invested in the Central and Tata Industrial Banks as fixed deposits, in the joint names of Raja Bahadur Govindlal S. Motilal, Dr. J. N. Bahadurjee Fazalbhoy J. Lalji, Hansraj P. Thackersey and V. A. Desai. The fixed deposit receipts are as follows:—

The Central Bank of India Ltd., Rs. 12,,132/8.
The Central Bank of India Ltd., Rs. 7,385.
The Tata Industrial Bank Ltd. Rs. 8,500.

Any contributor desirous of seeing the audited statement of accounts or vouchers can do so by calling at the office of Mr. V. A. Desai at 72. Apollo Street, Fort, during this month.

LATE SIR JAMSETJI JEEJEEBHAI

The 62nd anniversary of the death of the late Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, the first Indian Baronet, was celebrated at the Anjuman Fire Temple on the 30th ult. under the auspices of The Jashan Committee, when a large number of Parsi ladies and gentlemen was present, including Lady Jamsetjee. Ervad Kaikhshru M. Kootar, M.A., occupied the chair. After the performance of commemorative religious ceremonies in honour of the deceased philanthropist, Mr. Rustam B. Paymaster, Editor of the "Parsi Prakash", gave a lecture recounting the various cosmopolitan charities made by the deceased towards the relief of human suffering, wherever it existed. He said that the deceased was the greatest man produced by the Parsi community during the period of a thousand years after their arrival in India and that he had, during his lifetime, spent more than 27 lakhs of rupees in public charity, besides devoting nearly half that amount in private charity. In recognition of these services a public meeting had been held in the Town Hall in 1856 under the presidency of the then Governor, Lord Elphinstone, and it was at his suggestion that a public statue was raised out of the funds subscribed to by the members of the various communities. Mr Paymaster regretted that the statute had been consigned to a corner of the Town Hall, where it hardly ever attracted public notice and recommended that it should be placed in a square frequented by thousands of our citizens every day. Verses specially composed by the lecturer were then recited by students of the Tutorial High School.

The Chairman, in proposing the thanks of the meeting to the lecturer for his able and eloquent address, emphasized the various lessons that the life of the greatest Parsi philanthropist had taught. The meeting then dispersed.

EX-EMPEROR KARL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, April 5
Recd. 11-30 p.m., April 6.

Budapest.—The Premier announced in Parliament that Ex-Emperor Karl left Steinamanger to-day.

CABLE ITEM.

Colonel Howard Bury departed for India on Saturday in connection with the Everest expedition. Royal Geographical Society has awarded the Cuthbert Peck Grant to Captain J. B. L. Noel for reconnaissance of the Eastern approaches of the Mount Everest.

It is now announced that Farrow's Bank's assets will probably yield eight shillings in the pound.

The "Daily News" learns that Lord Milner will shortly received Earldom in recognition of his eminent services to the Empire.

DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES.

PUBLIC TO BE KEPT INFORMED.

GOVERNOR'S ASSURANCE TO BOMBAY CHAMBER.

The Annual General Meeting of the members of he Bombay Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday afternoon in the rooms of the Chamber, Graham's Building, the Hon. Mr. A. H. Froom, Chairman of the Chamber, presiding. His Excellency the Governor of Bombay was among the distinguished guests of the afternoon.

HON. MR. FROOM'S SPEECH.

The Hon. Mr. A. H. Froom, Chairman of the Chamber, proposed the adoption of the report in refering to which he said, "It will be seen that the work of your committee during the past year has been wide and varied. We have had before us many important questions such as the coal situation, exchange position, export trade, railways, etc., all of considerable moment to the trade of Bombay. Indeed, gentlemen, there are very few commercial and trade matters concerning which your Committee have not been called upon to give their opinion. We have been approached for advice on matters of all descriptions varying from those I have mentioned to a question from one commercial body as to the definition of wisky; which came before us in something like the nature of an enquiry as to when is whisky not whisky, and after mature deliberation the Import Sub-Committee advised the General Committee that in their opinion, when the spirit was labelled Scotch, it might safely be regarded as satisfactory whisky or something to that effects."

The chairman then referred briefly to the coal situation, which he said was a very grave one. He proceeded, "There are occasions when one almost despairs of arriving at a correct solution of this problem. At one time it is reported that the raisings of coal at the collieries are good and ample but that the difficulty is one of wagons. At another we are informed that the supply of wagons is more than sufficient, but there is no coal. Again we are informed that there are both wagons and coal, but not sufficient railway facilities to deal with the traffic. On the whole we have come to the conclusion that the main difficulty is one of wagons and their mobility, although at certain brief periods in the year, when labour is inclined to disappear on agricultural pursuits."

Mr. Froom continued, 'You all know gentlemen, that the export trade of India should be at its busiest at the present season and that her products should be going forward in large quantities to other countries. Unfortunately the export trade in spite of the present low exchange is extremely dull and slack, but,—I am almost ashamed to say it,—what a fortunate thing for the railways! I appeal to the Government of India not only to give this important question their careful consideration but to realise the urgent necessity for the prompt improvement of such facilities as at present exist. With things as they are, one can only visualise the dismal picture of the country praying for a good monsoon and the Railway Board praying for a bad one."

The speaker, proceeding referred to "that very troublesome matter, exchange. He said he had no startling proposal to lay before them which would have the effect of sending the rate of exchange bounding up to 2s. or thereabouts. "The real solution of the present Exchange depression lies" said Mr. Froom in the revival of the export trade of the country. The prosperity of India lies mainly in its export trade and anything we can do to revive and foster it will be all to the good of this great country in which we are working."

Mr. H. P. Macnaghten, in seconding the adoption of the report, thanked the members for electing him President of the Chamber, and dealt with the trade depression, the Exchange, company management of Railways and the telephone service. He stated the Bombay telephones were disgraceful and there was no chance of any improvement and the Company could not modernise their system with the Government of India's option hanging over their heads. The Government ought either to exercise or terminate its option. He trusted that the Government would shortly extend to the Company a lease under conditions that would enable them—and, if necessary, compel them—to provide Bombay with an adequate service.

GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

H. E. the Governor of Bombay in the course of his speech referred to the visit of His Royal Highness and assured the members that His Royal Highness felt very keen pleasure in the warmth of the welcome extended to him, and the Governor expressed his gratitude to all the gentlemen assembled as elsewhere in Bombay for the splendid help they gave in making that visit a success.

COAL QUESTION.

His Excellency proceeded, "Much as deplore your Chairman's attempt to give the Whisky question a racial bias I shall not give way to the temptation and discuss it. I would rather turn to another question which in the southern part of my own country at any rate is considered of almost equal interest I refer to the coal question. As to this I can say very little as the matter concerns the Imperial Government more definitely than my Government, but the importance of the question to the industrial and maritime interests of Bombay is always so large that my Government has constantly placed facts and figures on the question before the Commerce, Industry and Railway Departments. So far as the railway problem and transit facilities are concerned, there are, I think, additional lessons to be learnt from the situation to-day, the chief of which is that it is impossible for this country to make adequate provision for the development and mobility of its trade out of revenue alone as in the past, and that in due course, when the present trade depression is over, purely productive expenditure must increasingly be met out of Imperial loans if the country is not to stand still and be outstripped in the race by its trade rivals. There is I am afraid also a great deal of evidence to show that there are grave abuses in connection with the utilization of the wagons which are available and that there is need of concerted effort between the Railway Companies and the public to put and end to them. I am very ready to support your request regarding examination of the difficulties. Railways are the arteries and thus the life of a country. The picture you have painted is a dark one, but it is a true one. and I shall be glad to support you in any way I can for betterment."

The Governor continued; "As your Chairman has pointed out the industrial problem of this Presidency is very closely dependent upon the supply of motive power. But I do not think that this matter, complex and difficult as it is, should cause any real alarm; first because a study of the Railway situation will show you that its improvement is almost entirely a matter of adequate capital being forthcoming: the remedy therefore lies in your own hands—that is in the hands of the rich mercantile communities of India who cannot fail to see that it is to their own interest to supply the essenial financial backing for any remedial scheme which the Imperial Government may undertake. And second Bombay has at its very doors, that is in the long range of the Western Ghats, sources of power, which are practically inexhaustible, and if developed upon right lines can at a cheap rate replace coal for a vast number of purposes—both in industries, in traction, and in communications. My Government intend fully to support all schemes for developing this power subject to adequate protection of existing rights, and the proximity of such resources cannot fail to be a powerful factor making for the restoration of confidence.

THE EXCHANGE.

"I now turn to the question of Exchange—a question which I confess I am glad is not one under the control of my Government; indeed I am doubtful whether it is to any large extent within the control of any Government. But I was really glad to hear your Chairman point out that a world situation such as this, is not due to the faults of any administration and is further one which cannot be cured by criticism but can certainly be made worse by pessimism. The only remedies in any locality to-day are goodwill, a spirit of compromise, and a rigid sense of business honour; the broader remedy, as your Chairman has pointed out, is an improvement in the balance of trade and an increase in the export trade of the country. Large profits have been made out of the exchange situation and more lately some losses, and I am afraid that lack of prudence in covering their exchange has put many traders into positions of difficulty. If, however, the situation is faced fairly and squarely it is I think a solid one. You in Bombay have much less cause than traders in some other cities to view with alarm the future of your trade because the principal industry upon which prosperity depends is absolutely secure firstly because it is indigenous, it is managed and staffed and draws its supplies of labour, material, and working power from just outside its own doors, and secondly because its home market is immense and is normally capable of absorbing even more than you can produce. It is natural, in a temperamental market such as this where speculation is not entirely unknown, that the trade curves should be sharp and exaggerated, but, as His Excellency the Viceroy pointed out, the fact that your exports are mainly necessities gives an extra strength and vitality to the position.

DEVELOPMETT REPORTS TO BE PUBLISHED.

The Governor, referring to the Development loan said the Government hoped very shortly to publish a report for issue to the public giving the fullest information regarding the details of the work of the Development Department up to date. The progress of this great work depended entirely upon the confidence and co-operation of the public and he was fully alive to the natural desire of the public to be kept closely informed as to their operations. Once this report was published they hoped it might be possible to issue regular and full communiques to the public to keep them abreast of their efforts.

Concluding, the Governor said, "Let me reiterate the confidence I have in the strength of the trade position here and in its power of recovery. The business men of Bombay have a high reputation for ability and high integrity, the Banks are strong, and their management prudent and conservative, and in addition to this the country is especially fortunate in my opinion at the present time in having as its Finance Member in the Government of India a man like Mr. Hailey of big views and comprehensive ability. All these factors give me confidence that your business fortunes will emerge unshaken by the days of difficulty through which the world is passing."

Resolutions were then unanimously passed, (1) adopting the report of the Chamber for the year 1920; (2), amending the Resolutions passed at the Annual General Meeting of the Chamber, held on the 25th March, 1918, regulating the payment in Bombay of sterling freight inwards to Bombay and outwards from Bombay, respectively, by substituting the words "Sunday to Saturday" for the words "Monday to Saturday" where the latter words occur."

(3) Fixing the brokerage to be paid by Shipping Companies in Bombay to recognised brokers for securing freight Homeward to be anas six per ton.

With a vote of thanks to His Excellency the Governor, the meeting came to a close.

Justice C. F. Napier proceeds to England on April 5th on leave, preparatory to retirement.

THE AYURVEDIC CONFERENCE.

PLEA FOR INDIGENOUS SYSTEM OF MEDICINE.

The 12th All-India Ayurvedic Conference was held yesterday evening at Madhav Bagh, Ravirattan Haranchandra, a well-known Bengali doctor, presiding.

There was a large gathering of Vaidyas and Hakims in all about 500 delegates from different parts of the country attended the conference.

Among the prominent Doctors and Hakims present on the occasion were:—Pandit Luxmi Ramji of Jaipur, Pandit Khali Ramji of Indore, Dr. Ranina, Mr. Rustomji Edulji Hakim, Vaidraj Hari Ramchandra Pathak, Captain Ranade, Mr. Golabrai Kadurmul, Mr. Maganlal Kharkhar, Mr. Balubhoy Kahandas, Dr. Deshmukh.

At the outset Mr. Balubhai Kahandas declared that as they met there on a day, which was specially reserved by Mahatma Gandhi as the day for *Hartal*, there would not be any singing of songs and *kirtans*.

The proceedings of the Conference were throughout conducted in Hindi and Sanskrit.

CHAIRMAN'S REMARKS.

Dr. Popat Prabhuram, Chairman of the Reception Committee in the course of his speech said that they gathered there on a very auspicious day, which has been observed from one end of the country to the other as sacred as their religion, and therefore they should consider it their duty to work in harmony to make their Conference a great success. In explaining the purpose of holding the Ayurvedic Conference in this city, Dr. Popat said that they met there to review their work in connection with Ayurved done throughout the year and to further the fundamental aims and objects of our Ayurvedic mission. He was pleased to see wellknown Vaidyas and Hakims from different parts of the country present in the Conference and he would assure them that they would be rendering a great service to the country if they earnestly helped in propagating the Ayurvedic mission throughout India.

Continning Dr. Popat stated that some of the members of the Legislative Council were under the impression that the Ayurvedic system was useless and that they should try to do away with it as far as possible; but he would challenge them to prove, to his entire satisfaction, by showing instances as to how the Ayurvedic method of treating the patients was faulty. He would go further and say that there were Hakims in the country who were better qualified than some of the unpractised doctors, who, very often, were at a loss to diagnose the case of a suffering patient.

The Indian students, said Dr. Popat, should not fail, under any account, to join the Ayurvedic College, and schools recently started in different parts of the country, and that they should devote their precious time and energy to the furtherance of their Ayurvedic knowledge. He further stated that it was the duty of every Vaidya and *hakim* to spread the Ayurvedic knowledge throughout the country so that their opponents might know very well how Ayurvedic was progressing in this country.

Continuing Dr. Popat stated that several doctors in this city were trying to run down the system chiefly with a view to gain their object. He reminded the audience of one instance in which Dr. Sir T. Nariman did not allow one of his students who, after having studied in his college at Bombay, wanted to join the Grant Medical College, and that he was sorry that the learned doctor was supported in his action by the Principal of the College. He did not understand why the students, after having studied in an Ayurvedic College, were not admitted in the Grant Medical College for further studies in medicine.

TO NON-COOPERATE WITH GOVT.

Proceeding, Dr. Popat stated that they were told that non-cooperation was dangerous and as such they should not practise it; but he did not see any reason why they should not non-cooperate with a Government, which tried to detest Ayurvedic science. He further reminded his audience of the memorable words of Lord Hardinge that 90 per cent. of the people of India would suffer if the country medicines were not developed. He would readily point out to Government that they condemned Indian medicines by terming them as 'quack,' they had every right to detest English medicines. He once more requested men like Dr. Sir T Nariman and Dr. Rao to attend the conference for the purpose of gaining knowledge in Ayurved.

Concluding Dr. Popat exhorted the audience to further the progress of Ayurved in this country and advised every vaidya and Hakim to strick up to his profession, so that the Ayurvedic science may not suffer.

The Conference was, then, adjourned till to-day.

A RACE OF WHITE CANNIBALS

Blood-curdling stories of a cannibal race existing in Central Brazil are contained in a letter which one of three ex-officers who left Southport to explore that country has sent home. The expedition—comprising Captain R. Hall, Lieutenant Reginald, and Sub-Lieutenant L. Marsden Smith, of the Royal Naval Reserve—has reached Mainaos, at the junction of the Rio Negro and the Amazon.

"We have received some extraordinary information here," writes Lieutenant Marsden Smith, "in regard to other expeditions. Some were tragic failures, others successful in their objectives."

"In conversation with an engineer here, who fitted out the well-known Brazilian explorer, Dr. Hamilton Price (U.S.A.), I received the startling news that he struck a race of white cannibals seven feet in height."

"Further, I have spent some considerable time with a French doctor who has been home to France, and is now on his way back, hundreds of miles north of the Rio Negro. He is a white man, married to a cannibal woman."

"In conversation with him I gleaned that their method was to lash the man to be eaten to a post alive in front of a fire, and to eat off slices which they calmly grill."

HOCKEY IN BOMBAY.

AGA KHAN TOURNAMENT.

JUBBULPORE (11) BEAT 98T I INFANTRY.

Play in connection with the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament was resumed yesterday on the Gymkhana ground. The attendance was fairly large though the nature of the day's game did not justify such patronage. The participants in the day's match were Jubbulpore Railway and 97th Infantry.

The game was extremely one-sided as could be understood from the heavy toll of goals levied by Jubbulpore It is a matter for surprise, however, that the decidedly stronger team could not make much headway in the first half—the scoring being divided thus: one goal in the first half and the remaining ten goals in the second moiety. It is true that in both halves Jubbulpore led the attack and did not give half-a-chance to the Infantry team to seriously threaten the Jubbulpore goal. The difference was due to the fact that the Infantry team had more than their fair share of luck in the first half—for though the Jubbulpore forwards working with rhythmic unison were fairly busy in the striking circle, at the psychological moment something went wrong with their shooting—either the ball would goal too high or strike the cross bar or glance off the pads of the Infantry custodian. Consequently, after twenty minutes of play only one goal could be scored and the remaining ten minutes were spent in fruitless efforts to increase the lead. The Infantry team's defence too was not particularly bad at this stage.

But with change of ends matters assumed quite a different aspect. The Jubbulpore forwards played with determination and right from the start they began a series of attacks which were sustained till the very end and which bore abundant fruit in the shape of ten goals in thirty minutes. A rot seemed to have set in with the defence of the 98th and as for their forwards they never were at any stage factors to be reckoned with. The goals came one after another in seemingly never-ending succession and the Infantrys team could practically do nothing to stem the tide of invasion.

It would perhaps be surprising that a team which had survived till this stage of the game should receive such a severe drubbing—but the fact is the 98th Infantry came upto this stage only by extreme good luck. Had they not got a walk-over from the Karachi Rangers they would never have met the Jubbulpore team.

DETAILS OF THE GAME.

The opening stages of the game gave no indication of what was to happen later on—for the exchanges for the first ten minutes were atleast fairly even. But thereafter Jubbulpore assumed the offensive and practically penned the Infantry team within their goal area. The umpires it could be said took to umpiring by turns for Captain Matthews did not have occasion to whistle more than half a dozen times in the 1st half. Only very rarely did the forwards of the 98th have occasion to cross the line—but for long their goal remained intact and it was only after twenty minutes of strenuous play that Rocques the left-in man could score a goal off a long pass from Hassett the right-winger. The Jubbulpore team had several more chances to score but once the ball flew over the posts, a second time it struck the cross bar and a third time the Infantry custodian stopped the shot.

When ends were changed Jubbulpore thus had a lead of one goal only—but straight from the bully-off their forwards dribbled the ball within close proximity of their opponent's goal and Rocque again found the net with a stinging shot. The pace of scoring was quick after that—the average being one goal to every three minutes of play. In all nine more goals were scored as the result of the Infantry defence going bankrupt and the splendid attacking tactics of Jubbulpore. Wilmore scored the 3rd goal, Mustapha the 4th and 9th goals, Rocque the 5th, Smith the 6th, 7th, 8th, 10th and 11th goals. The game thus ended in a win for Jubbulpore by a substantial margin.

JUBBULPORE ..... 11 Goals.
98TH INFANTRY 0

The Jubbulpore team is a very good pack and should fare well in the tournament. Their forwards are a hard working, quick and efficient set of men who know to work their way into the opponent's goal The backs it is true never had occasion to come to the fore much to-day—but the team possesses a stout trio in Mustapha, Norris and Cotter. As for the 98th the less said of them the better.

The teams were:—

JUBBULPORE.

Goal: Noronha; Full-backs: G. C. Smith, E. J. Thormber; Half-backs: Mustapha, R. A. Nowis, O. C. Cotter; Forwards: H. E. Hassett. H. V. Smith, Mustapha, M. E. Rocque. O. A. Wilmer.

98TH INFANTRY.

Goal: Sadashewe; Full-backs: John Diaz, Emrota. Half-backs: Chaju, Leach, Deepchand; Forwards: Adams, Norris, Selby, Abdul Majid. Bagaviah.

Umpires:—Mr. Hammond and Captain Matthews.

TODAY'S GAME.

5-30 p.m.—Lusitanian A. v. Igatpuri Railway.

Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar has resigned the Presidentship of the Madras Hindu Social Reform Association on account of the importance of caste distinctions in politics.

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ANSWER TO CORRESPONDENT.

Will the gentleman who sent us a letter, addressed to the Secretary of State for India, London, from America which was wrongly delivered at an address in Bombay, kindly send his name and address, to help inquiry; as his letter has unfortunately been mislaid.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Thursday, April 7, 1921.

SATYAGRAH: HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY.

Writing in "The Times" in mail-week, Mr. Percival Landon has stated his opinion that the Muslims and Hindus in India hate each other to-day more than they ever did. This statement is made for the purpose of the writer's argument which tends to show that British rule is necessary to keep peace in India; though, supposing it were true, it really amounts to no more than an argument for the continued existence of a central government in India, with force at its command, which is in strict accordance with the views of Indian nationalists whether Hindus, Muslims, Christians, Sikhs or Buddhists, who none of them are anxious to create a state of anarchy, or to see their country break up into several hostile states. But it is not true of the state of India as a whole to-day though Mr. Landon could no doubt find cases to support his theory. Well, so could we. But it is not a question of whether there still exists hostility between Hindus and Muslims but whether the prevailing spirit of Hindus and Muslims is one of unity. We say it is. And were we asked to give a name to the prevailing spirit we should answer: Satyagrah —defence of righteousness.

Satyagrah means holding fast by that which one knows to be right. There can be different kinds of Satyagrah, according to the circumstances of the nation or the individual. Indeed it seems to us that the term may be regarded as synonymous with the Islamic term "Jihad," which includes the conquest of a man's own lusts, the patient endurance of persecution, exile and fighting to the death for righteousness. It was Jihad, when the Holy Prophet of Islam endured unflinchingly the persecutions of Coreysh for thirteen years at Mecca; it was Jihad when the Holy Prophet of Christianity preached and practised non-resistance, to the death, no less than it was Jihad when a few ill-armed men and boys set out to fight the army of Coreysh upon the field of Bedr, or when the Muslim army captured Mecca without bloodshed, and the Prophet there and then forgave the enemy. Was it not Satyagrah as well, as Hindus understand the term? There is no difference of opinion between Hindus who practise Satyagrah and Muslims upon questions of essential right and wrong; and it is essential right that both demand for Indians, and essential wrong they wish to sweep away. Have Westerners—have Englishmen—no part in such a movement? We believe they have a very great part, a part of which they have good reason to be proud, if they would lay aside all prejudice and take a thoughtful view. To us it seems quite evident that English education, whatever be its faults and limitations (and we know them) has played a great part in the present unity of Indian educated feeling, and that English professed views of what is right have contributed largely to the present indignation against English actions which are manifestly wrong. The Indians—Muslims and Hindus—to-day are judging England and the English not by separate standards but by English standards laid down by English writers in a thousand books. The pupil, when he comes to man's estate, has every right to judge the master; and his so judging is itself a proof that he has come to man's estate. This unity of feeling among educated Indians appears to us to be the work of English rule, its best, most useful product from the human point of view, and probably the work that it was meant to do.

We cannot leave this subject without a word concerning the Khilafat movement. Islam is or ought to be an international brotherhood devoted not to the defence of Muslim interests against the interests of non-Muslims but to the defence of right against wrong the world over. The true Jihad is not of Muslims against Christians or anyone else, but of good against evil; and true Jihad can be waged only by means strictly honourable. Jesus was the Prophet of a subject nation; and if the Jews had taken his advice, they would have been in Palestine to-day. Muhammad was the Prophet of an independent nation, yet he was not ordered to resort to force until he had a little army at command. The Indian Muslims, under a tremendous wrong, are not in a condition to think wisely and plan out a policy. There would have been sporadic outbursts of a character disgraceful to the Muslims and disastrous to Islam if it had not been for the organising and restraining efforts of the Ali brothers and some other leaders, but chiefly and conspicuously of a great Hindu, Mahatma Gandhi, who has shown to them the only way of true Jihad or Satyagrah for men who are not yet in a position to wage honourable, open war. Gandhi, the Hindu saint, has done incalculable service to Islam; and Hindu sympathy, by giving to the Muslim claims the strength of an All-India movement, has given to all thinking Musulmans a lasting sense of Indian unity and brotherhood. Such sympathy and help at such a time is unforgettable, and Muslim peoples have always been renowned for splendid gratitude.

MOCK REFORMS.

Sir Surendranath Banerjea and his Ministerial colleagues have been proclaiming from the house-top, ever since their admission into the charmed circle of officialdom, that their opportunities of "doing good to the country" in the golden age which has been ushered in are unlimited and that the Ministers are on a footing of perfect equality with the Executive members of the Governor's Council. Their disillusionment has not been long delayed, though they are trying their best to hide the fact from the public, by vague assertions of what they will be able to do in future years—provided of course, funds are made available to them—and by shifting the responsibility for the shortcomings of their part of the year's budget to shoulders other than their own. Nawab Syed Nawab Ali Chaudhuri plaintively told the Bengal Council that whereas he assumed charge of his office on January 3rd, "the budget estimates had to be more or less cut and dried practically before the middle of that month" and, therefore, in the time available "it was absolutely impossible to mature new schemes." Mr. P. C. Mitter also had the same tale to tell and confessed that he himself was "keenly disappointed" when he saw the cut-and-dried budget placed before him. But he offered this consolation (!) to the Council, that the Ministers, at any rate, were not really responsible for the budget! What a confession to make, indeed, on the very threshold of the "New Era"! We shall presently show how dismal has been the failure of these "partners in the Government of their country" to discharge the responsibilities they had voluntarily undertaken. Even Sir Surendranath Banerjea, whose optimism, no failure, however great, is able to disturb and whose enthusiasm for the Reforms remains as keen as on the day when he was invited to join the Southborough Committee, had to confess that the budget was "disappointing;" but such disappointment, according to him, is unworthy of his countrymen, especially, no doubt, of those like him, who have undertaken to make the reforms a "success." In a characteristic peroration he asked those gathered round him as well as the larger gathering outside: "Was this (disappointment) a qualification which would fit them for self-government,? Let them not forget their ancient traditions of courage, prudence, patience and fortitude which were the heritage of their race. It was true that the Budget was disappointing and they would have many more disappointments and tribulations before they crossed the desert and entered their land of promise." Among the disappointments which the countrymen of Sir Surendranath have to reckon with there will, doubtless, be a particularly painful one at being fooled by Sir Surendranath himself. Did not Sir Surendranath repeatedly assure his countrymen till but yesterday that "the land of promise" was actually in sight and that all trials and tribulations for the people of this land were at an end or would, at least, soon be at an end?

Sir Surendranath and his Indian colleagues have been placed in charge of such important departments as Education, Sanitation, Local Self-Government and Industry. Let us see what programme of "reform" and "advancement," these departments have set before themselves in the coming year. Take Education first. For primary as well as higher education in the whole of Bengal, the budget allotted an additional grant of only two lakhs of rupees, while for European education one and a half lakhs were set apart! The latter amount is to be distributed among only five schools—two in Calcutta, two in Kurseong and one in Kalimpong, while the interests of 42 million Indian people in the Presidency are sought to be promoted by a bare two lakhs. The same invidious discrimination is shown in the allocation of building grants for schools. The five European schools receive Rs. 50,000, while all the Indian schools put together receive just double the amount! The fact that "European Education" is kept as a "Reserved" subject, no doubt, explains why European schools are treated in this generous manner. Yet, in the face of these glaring inequalities, our Indian Ministers are not ashamed of assuring the people that they are showing as much concern for the progress of the administrations in their charge as their Executive colleagues. Sir Surendranath is in charge of Local Self-Government and Sanitation. Bengal, every one knows, is a hot-bed of malaria. And yet Sir Surendranath is unable to formulate any scheme in the coming year to combat the evil. All that he assured was that he was "in communication with Dr. Bentley about a programme of work for three years." He made it apparent, however, that he would not be able to do anything unless funds were placed at his disposal. Here is what he said: "He ventured to assert that if Bengal was to be released from the grasp of malaria it must be as a result of extensive operations over the whole province. A little here and a little there would not do it. There must be a comprehensive scheme and if they gave him the finances necessary for it, he was convinced that he would make Bengal what she once was,—a land of peace and plenty."

So, it all depends on the big "If." Sir Surendranath is unable to find funds this year and there is no guarantee, in the face of the deficit amounting to two crores, that funds will be forthcoming in the next two years. In the budget we find that a miserable pittance of Rs. 15,000 is set apart for help to all the dispensaries in the province, while Rs. 10,000 are allotted for "furniture for nurses' quarters, Medical College hospitals." A sum of Rs. 1,20,000 is to be devoted this year to the development of industries. How much of it is for office establishment and how much for real help to industries is not known, but, no doubt, the Minister in charge expects that the industries of Bengal will prosper exceedingly with the aid of this magnificent grant! An equally "generous" grant of Rs. 80,000 is made for new schemes for Agriculture. An analysis of this grant shows that Rs. 65,000 out of it are to be spent on additional staff, Rs. 3,000 on replacing an old microscope, Rs. 7,000 probably for purchase of seed and Rs. 5,000 for the establishment of five new farms. Under such a comprehensive scheme of development, the agriculture of the province ought certainly to wax prosperous! We need not scrutinize other items of the popular side of the budget, for we shall find the same miserable tale repeated. Sir Surendranath warned his countrymen that they should be prepared for "more disappointments and tribulations" before they reach the "land of promise" (*his* promise?), but unless he and his colleagues show that they entertain a higher sense of the responsibilities they have undertaken of their own accord, they will find that their countrymen will continue to refuse to be their dupes, and demand something more substantial than the mock "manna" which they are being called upon to garner by these prophets of the "new era."

THE GREAT BETRAYAL.

In a striking article in the "New York Evening Post," on the work of President Wilson at the Peace Conference, General Smuts points out with great truth that the position occupied by Dr. Wilson in the world's imagination at the close of the Great War and at the beginning of the Peace Conference was "terrible in its greatness." "Probably to no human being in all history," General Smuts writes, "did the hopes, the prayers and the aspirations of so many millions of his fellows turn with poignant intensity as to him at the close of the war." What then is the significance of the failure of President Wilson's mission? General Smuts attempts to answer this question by saying that "It was not Wilson who failed in Paris, but humanity itself. Sincerely as we believed in the moral ideas for which we had fought, the temptation at Paris of a large booty to be divided proved too great." General Smuts does not say to whom the temptation proved too great. It was certainly not to humanity," but to the "illustrious" allied "statesmen" colleagues of General Smuts himself, who even before President Wilson jumped into the arena and made the allied cause his own, had been proclaiming to the world the righteousness of their aims, while at the same time secretly plotting to deceive humanity, including the peoples of their own countries, at the earliest possible moment and to rob them of the fruits of victory. It is thus not the failure of humanity but its betrayal by its unscrupulous "statesmen" that is responsible for the despair and sufferings of the peoples of the world to-day. Nor can one refrain from holding responsible General Smuts himself and others like him, who affect to be shocked by the post-war tragedy of humanity, for not having sufficient moral courage to denounce the rapacity of the free-booters masquerading as "statesmen," simply because they were high-placed and were Gen. Smuts' comrades in arms. Though the betrayal of humanity by its so-called leaders has been well-nigh complete, all hope is not lost. There are abundant signs already all over the world that mankind is fast recovering from the hypnotic trance into which it has been cast and trying to reassert itself. The freebooters are also coming to find that the loot they tried to gorge themselves with is badly sticking in their throats and threatening dire consequences. As President Lincoln said, it is not possible for any "statesmen" however clever, to deceive all people for all time and signs are everywhere visible that the peoples who had been cruelly deceived during the war are finding out, one by one, those responsible for their betrayal.

Notes of the Day.

Hebrophobia.

We had occasion not long ago to refer to the violent Hebrophobia of Mr. G. K. Chesterton, the essayist now turned jorunalist, as manifested in his rancourous attacks on Mr. Montagu, Sir John Simon and other members of the Jewish race. It was not to be expected, of course, that Mr. Chesterton would miss the occasion of the appointment of another distinguished Jew to the Indian Viceroyalty, to vent his spleen once more on this "hated race." In the latest number of his journal, "The New Witness," Mr. Chesterton after assuring his readers that Lord Reading's appointment will "offend the native Rajahs and Princes beyond reconciliation," goes on to refer to his lordship's speech at the farewell reception held in London and writes:—

Modesty does not sit well on Isaacs' brow. There was, moreover, in his manner a suggestion of that cringing servility latent in his race which springs to life at unexpected moments. He seemed to miss his wig and the scarlet robes which hid his moral insignificance. He had none of that vulturine eagerness which marked him when he was Lord Chief. He appeared a shabby, almost a furtive figure suddenly fallen from robust maturity to early old age. It may be that the shadow of the East has fallen on him, and that he already hears the jeers with which the Indian people will acclaim him "Jew." But in any case so long as Mr. George retains his power Isaacs need not be depressed as to his future. Failure in India would merely herald his inclusion in the Cabinet over here. Even the loss of India itself would not prevent Mr. George from heaping honour on him, to the humiliation of the English people and the degrada. on of the national honour. How long, Lord God of Israel, how long?

There is, of course, no use in controverting such pitiful non-sense as the above, but there is one fact which may be pointed out to all Jew-baiters like Mr. Chesterton. These latter fancy that the Indian people will acclaim the new Viceroy with jeers. We may tell these ignoramuses that nowhere on the face of the earth has the Jewish race, from times immemorial, met with the toleration and goodwill that Indians have shown them. It has only been left to so-called "Christian" people to insult and ill-treat these people in the manner described by Mr. Chesterton. Far from viewing the Jews with suspicion or hatred Indians regard them as Eastern like themselves.

A Lie, Pure and Simple.

The extent to which some of the Jingo journals in England will go in their campaign of misrepresentation, with a view to damage the cause of progress in India, is indeed shocking. Lord Reading, in the course of one of his speeches before sailing for India, paid a tribute to the manner in which India stood by Great Britain in the Great War. This evidently has gone against the grain of those who miss no opportunity of detracting from the character and services of Indians. The "Morning Post," for instance, while reluctantly admitting that India behaved well, even splendidly, cannot refrain from alleging that "a small but noisy class which hates the British Empire in India did all in its power to injure that Empire and help Germany. It is this very class which Mr. Montagu has now singled out for honour above and power over the loyalists of India." Now, this, as every one knows, is a lie. It is a matter of history that even that "extremist of extremist Indians," we mean Lokmanya Tilak, openly stood by Great Britain during the War and though his ardour was damped later, owing to the breach of faith and studied insult of officialdom, he never advised his countrymen to withdraw the support they might have given to the Empire. Similar was the case with Mr. Gandhi, and all other Congress leaders. The talk of any section of Indian people having helped Germany during the War is downright mendacity, of which any decent journal ought to be ashamed. Apart from this, it is not the followers of Tilak and Gandhi whom Mr. Montagu, as the "Morning Post" alleges, has singled out for "honour" and "power," but those who are actively ranged against them. The "Post," however, has neither the knowledge nor honesty to recognise this fact.

An Unfortunate Spirit.

A correspondent writes:—

One was under the impression that at least the domain of sport would be free from snobbishness and display of racial arrogance, but the recent happenings in the matches in connection with the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament has been an eye-opener. The Hockey Tournament which has been going on for well-nigh a month has now reached its closing stages. Teams recruited from all communities and creeds enter the tournament and the expectation was not unnatural that the mingling of different communities in the congenial field of sport would be conducive in a high degree to better understanding and better appreciation—so necessary for the success of the much talked-of "New Era." Parsi, Mahomedan, Goan and Anglo-Indian teams were participants in this year's tournaments—but the spirit manifested by certain sections, the warmth of whose partisanship got the better of their commonsense is greatly to be regretted. On Tuesday when the Lusitanian team was playing against the R. I. M. Dockyard team and administering a good castigation, instead of taking the defeat in the true spirit of sportsmanship, some of the occupants of the galleries began to shout out "Rotiwalas" and other epithets at members of the Goan team. Carlyle has well established the "dignity of labour", but as it is unlikely that Carlyle's appeal to the intellectuals would have the remotest effect on the persons concerned—one would like to ask, conceding for the present the existence of shades of distinction in a man's work, whether punching innumerable tickets at the portals of our railway stations or stoking steam engines with coal are in any way nobler profession than honestly toiling in a bakery and giving the world the "penny loaf"!

We need hardly say that we condemn the spirit to the manifestations of which our correspondent refers.

"LIVE AND DIE FOR INDIA!"

Under the auspices of the Swarajya Sabha, the Central Khilafat Committee of India the Indian Home Rule League and the National Union a huge meeting was held last evening at Shantaram's Chawl, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu presiding. The place was quite full long before the time fixed for the meeting, and audience must have numbered more than fifteen thousand. There was intense enthusiasm throughout the meeting. Most of the speeches were made in the vernaculars and were frequently punctuat with applause.

REGENERATION OF INDIA.

Mrs. Naidu said two years ago on that sacred day they had witnessed the supreme spectacle of the rebirth of the soul of India. Two years ago they were speaking on that very platform to the same audience and she had realised that the soul of India was reborn in them and in her. That night they were gathered there to celebrate the anniversary of the regeneration of India—the 6th of April. She called upon Lala Lajpatrai to move the first resolution.

MOBILISING FOR SWARAJYA.

Mr. Lajpat Rai moved. "Whereas the Rowlatt Act is still on the statute book and the Punjab and the Khilafat wrong are still unredressed, and whereas in order to attain Swarajya by peaceful means it necessary to organise the country on a representative basis and vigorously to carry on the propaganda of non-violent non-cooperation, this meeting resolves that immediate steps be taken to give effect to the recent resolution of the All-India Congress Committee to collect one crore rupees for the Tilak Swarajya Fund and to enlist one crore persons as members of the Congress organisation and to introduce twenty lakhs of *charakas* in the country before the 30th June".

EARNEST EFFORTS FOR LIBERTY

Lala Lajpat Rai said he was glad the Rowlatt Act was passed. Whatever doubts they had in their minds about their rulers were dispelled by that Act. There would be no mutual confidence between the people and Government after that. Hitherto they had thought that with the help in men and money they had given to Government it might be possible for Government to trust them. But there could be no trust reposed in a people where a Government was maintained merely by the might of the sword Before 1919 they were holding meetings after meetings, and resolutions were being passed, but they were of little use in gaining the objects they had in view. But this new agitation had not only awakened the whole of India, but it had also awakened the Government to the reality of the situation; it had cleared the air and separated the friend from the foe. The weapon of general strike or *hartal* was practised in India since time immemorial, but the Rowlatt Act made them realise the potency of it. Even when all the elected members of the Councils had rejected the Act and opposed it, the omnicient Government had thought the Act was acceptable to the whole of India. April 6 was the date from which began their earnest efforts for Liberty. They had to do their work for the gaining of Liberty in a peaceful and non-violent manner, however.

THE GOVERNMENT'S WISDOM

Referring to the massacre of Jallianwalla, the speaker said it was too painful an incident to be recited now. He would not call shame on Dyer but on his own countrymen, who put up with the things to which they were subjected by the authorities. Their request to Government that the Rowlatt Act should be repealed had not been granted; their grievances about the Punjab had also not been put right: the Khilafat wrong also had not been remedied. He was very glad that Government had not the sense to remove their grievances for, otherwise, there would not have been the Hindu-Muslim entente, for which they were hoping for so many years. Hindus and Moslems had formerly been fighting for small crumbs and neglecting the fundamentals, but the attitude of Government had now made them friends. Now, however, even if their grievances were removed in regard to the Punjab and Khilafat, Indians would never be placated and the unrest would never disappear, unless they got Swarajya.

"FAILURE" OF N. C. O.!

Their "friends" were dinning into their ears that Non-Cooperation had failed! If that were so, why are they so anxious about it? Not only had it not failed, but it was very much alive and kicking and giving the authorities the greatest anxiety. They wanted money, men and munitions. They need not be afraid of this demand. He would ask his Moderate friends whether they had ever collected one lakh of rupees in their lives for the Congress. Their Moderate friends confined all their energies to writing leaders and sending memorials. India required at the moment one crore of rupees, for national work; they also wanted a corps of national volunteers. If they could get that crore of rupees for the service of India, they would be able to save many more crores to the country.

BE SIMPLE IN FOOD AND CLOTHING.

Lala Lajpat Rai asked the people to save as much money for the fund as they could by living on simple food, and clothing themselves in *khaddar*. They should also introduce into the country twenty lakhs of *charakas*. He was criticised for saying that the *charaka* was a symbol of *Swaraja*. He had only said that the *charaka* was the symbol of Swadeshi and Swadeshi was the symbol of Swaraja. But he would not withdraw even that wrong sentence. The moment they clothed themselves in Swadeshi cloth, the moment they stopped the import of foreign cloth, the moment they could produce sufficient cloth to clothe themselves that very moment they would get Swaraja. He considered that the *charaka* was a symbol of Swaraja, and he was not ashamed to say so. The best memorial they could raise to the memory of Lok. Tilak was to win Swaraja and for that purpose they should first of all raise a fund of one crore of rupees.

It was said by their friends that Non-Cooperation had been a failure and that it was therefore, suspended. To that he would say that they had not suspended that movement, as they were sure that non-cooperation alone would gain them Swaraja. Indians had not suspended the movement and they would never do that.

"SAVE EVERY PIE YOU CAN."

He eloquently appealed to all to make a resolution there and then not to wear any articles of luxury so long as they had not gained Swaraja. They were in mourning now and that was not the time to enjoy luxuries. They must save every pie they could and contribute it to the fund they were raising. They had only one religion now—they were neither Mahomedans, nor Hindus—that religion was to win Swaraja. Let them resolve now and immediately that they would live and die for India. Let their one object be to serve their country and to win Swaraja. When their determination became so strong, only then they could gain Swaraja. (Loud applause).

DUTY TO THE COUNTRY.

Mr. V J Patel, in seconding the resolution, said the Lalaji had given the finishing touch to his splendid speech at the Marwadi Vidyalaya. That day, he had attacked his friends the Moderates, but to-day he had given us a further message. Indians had not to consider what Mr. Montagu was doing what Lord Chelmsford had done, or what Lord Reading was going to do. Their duty was to their country and it was quite clear. In April 1919, Government had passed the Rowlatt Act against the unanimous protest of the whole country and Mahatma Gandhi had then asked that the 6th should be observed as the Hartal day. But within one week of that, on the 13th April, a terrible massacre had been perpetrated at Jallianwalla. Therefore, they had resolved that the whole week should be observed as a national week of mourning and work. They had in the year 1920 asked for their grievances to be removed, but nothing had been done towards the realisation of that. They had been holding meetings and passing, resolutions for the righting of their wrongs up till the April of 1920 because they had some faint hope that they would get some justice from British Government, but they had been disappointed. They had expected that there was some sense of justice left in the minds of their rulers, and therefore they had passed resolutions, by holding meetings. But when soon after the Government's decision they heard of the great debate in the Houses of Parliament, their eyes were opened and their minds disabused. Not only had the culprits not been punished but Dyer had been given a pension of Rs. 800 or 900 per month, in addition for "saving India" he was given a sum of £26,000 by a grateful British nation for the heroic deed of killing and wounding 3,000 people who were entirely unarmed So they would see what chance there was for getting justice from their rulers.

THE ONE WANT—SWARAJYA.

They did not ask for the repeal of the Rowlatt Act, or the Press Act, or the repressive legislation. For, the Government which could set aside those laws could reimpose them. What they wanted was Swaraj, Swarajya and Swaraja and nothing but that. They did not want the Government to repeal the repressive legislation. What they wanted was the power to repeal these acts. They must resolve, one and all, upon winning Swaraja and that could only be done through sacrifice. Unless they were ready to make sacrifices for their Motherland they would not get Swaraja. This fund of one crore—the Tilak Swaraja Fund—would be used for the maintenance of Indian National Service, National Schools and other national institutions Bombay which always took the lead in all movements should at least subscribe two or three lakhs of rupees to the fund. Cries of "It is too little"). Mr. Patel said if Bombay was willing to give more they would accept it willingly. Seventy-five per cent of the provincial contribution would be devoted to the financing of local institutions. He asked them to contribute liberally towards the fund.

Lala Lajpatrai, explaining, said that the one crore rupees would be for the Congress to dispose of, and no body would have any right over it.

SATYAGRAHA—A JEHAD.

Mr. Marmaduke Pickthall said he had not read the resolution and he did not know what resolution he was to speak on, and perhaps it was a good thing, because it would enable him to say to them the things which were in his head and which were all friendly to them. He was a newcomer to India and he knew very little about India and yet, when in that morning's paper he saw that he was to speak at a meeting of Satyagraha he had not the faintest idea what it was and whether he was in favour of it or not. And he asked a member of his staff what it was—whether it was non-violent Non-Cooperation! He said it was not: and he also said it was standing for what was right. Thereupon the speaker said he was for it. It seemed to him that the meaning which Hindus attached to Satyagraha was exxactly the same as the meaning which Moslems attached, or ought to attach, to the word Jehad That word had falsely been distorted to mean the same thing as Crusade. It meant however, the gaining of victory over evil and perhaps on the battle-field also. Every religion had some sort of Jehad. Moses had a Jehad; Jesus Christ preached non-violent Non-Cooperation and he preached it to a subject people like the Indians. Mahomed came to preach of three forms of Non-Cooperation—three different stages of Non-Cooperation. Perhaps they knew or perhaps they did not know the bitterness of Moslem feelings at that moment. They were half-mad and they needed somebody to guide them—they were mad because such things were being done against Islam! Moslems wanted an adviser, and a saintly Hindu pointed out to them the right Jehad for Islam, from the great Quoran. Moslems owed a deep debt of gratitude to Mahatma Gandhi which they could never pay off and which would last for all time. By that very mail he had received a copy of "The Times" in which Percival Landon had written that at the present time Hindus and Moslems hated each other, as they never had done. That was quite incorrect. By their sympathy, by their help and by their kindness at this moment the Hindus had won the friendship, of Islam for ever. (Loud cheers). Islam had throughout the history done many bad things here and there, and at was guilty of many bad things, but of one hateful thing they had never been guilty of, and that was ingratitude. They had always remembered the good things with gratitude, and, therefore, Hindus could never be anything but the friends of Islam. (Cheers).

"TAKE EVERYTHING AND BE MY FRIENDS."

Speaking as an Englishman, Mr. Pickthall said he was much interested in the British connection. British connection with a footing of complete equality and brotherhood would not be unacceptable to Indians! From his childhood he had been a lover of Asiatic people and it was a constant surprise and horror to him to find that so few Englishmen, people of a country who had had to do with Asiatics for so many years, had no love at all for Asia and its people! It was a shocking thing to him to see the way that India had been misgoverned! Here they had a people with a keen sense of honour, a keen imagination, intensely sensitive, treated as if they were dangerous, as if they could not be trusted, as if every movement of theirs should be watched! That was the way to make a dangerous people. If he had any power in the British Empire to-day, he would do away with all that and would give them anything they asked, anything they desired. Since they were the brothers of the people he know so well, he would trust them absolutely. (Loud cheers). He would say: Take everything you ask and be my friends. (Renewed applause).

SUFFERING AND SACRIFICE NEEDED

Lala Goverdhandas said it was said by their friends that the Non-Cooperation movement had failed; if that were so where was the necessity for the repressive acts against the non-cooperators all over the country? Sir W. Vincent had said that Non-Cooperation had made good Government impossible at the moment. The more repression there was the more impetus would the movement receive and more triumphantly would it reach the goal, the country had in view. Swaraja was their goal and they could only reach it through Non-Cooperation. Only by suffering and sacrifice could they reach the Swaraja which was their goal.

A LIE.

Mr. K. P. Khadilker said it was a lie to say that Non-Cooperation had been a failure. It was nothing of the kind. They were only gathering strength and taking stock for the next three months and when they had completed every thing they would spring forward with all their strength. Government which could not be depended upon to keep their promises had said only three months ago that they would not interfere with the Non-Cooperation movement, so long as it was non-violent; now, however, they were repressing that very movement. They were collecting funds so that the Congress could have a national organisation all over India, representatives of which would be in every district. When the money was collected and their organisation complete then the Congress would jump forward and go on with their work until victory was theirs.

THE WAY TO SWARAJ.

Mrs Naidu, in winding up the proceedings, said if only the people were in earnest about Swarajya they could get it at the very moment. If they were determined upon winning it, they would not have to wait another moment. If they were ready to make sacrifices towards that end, they ought to win Swarajya. Were they willing to sacrifice themselves,—their wealth, their intellect and their best efforts towards that end? On their answer would depend victory or defeat. On them and them only would depend the winning of Swarajya. They could not get Swaraja from the British, for it was not they (British) who made (Indian) either bondmen or freemen of them. It was Indians themselves who became either slaves or freemen. Their fate was in their own hands and they could be free at any moment. If they had one mind, one body and one soul then Swarajya was won! (Loud Cheers).

The meeting then terminated.

THE ONLY WAY TO SWARAJYA.

"GIVE ALL--YOUR WEALTH, INTELLECT AND BEST EFFORTS."

CONGRESS APPEALS FOR ONE CRORE.

"HARTAL" ALL OVER INDIA.

"Are you willing to sacrifice yourselves—your wealth, your intellect and your best efforts towards the winning of Swaraja?" asks Mrs. Naidu of her countrymen. On their answer depends the winning of Swarajya, Says she, "On you and you only depends the winning of Swarajya. You cannot get it from the British, for it is not they who made you either bondmen or freemen of you. Your fate is in your own hands, and you can be free at any moment."

With the above stirring message to her countrymen, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu wound up the proceedings of the mammoth meeting held yesterday at the Shantaram Chawl to inaugurate the Satyagraha week in Bombay.

The 6th of April is a red letter day in the history of India, for on that day in 1919, the people of India began, as Lala Lajpat Rai has put it, their earnest endeavour to win Liberty. On that fateful day the Government of the land and the people practically made way to part company. And, it is to celebrate that that the whole country has been observing Satyagraha week from the 6th April to the 13th April.

It is only the beginning of the colossal struggle to win Swarajya, and every speaker at the meeting impressed upon the citizens how necessary it was that they should sacrifice everything they could towards that end. "You should live and die for India," said Lala Lajpat Rai.

Congress wants one crore rupees, one crore people to join Congress organisation and 20 lakhs Charkhas introduced in India. Will the Indians respond and attain Swarajya?

SHRADHA CEREMONY OF "BLACK" ACT.

MEETING AT OSWAL WADI.

Another largely attended public meeting of the citizens was held at Osval Mahajan Wadi, Khadak, where not less than ten thousand people—mostly belonging to the commercial classes—were present. The Cloth Merchants' Volunteer Corps maintained order and carried on collections from the audience on behalf of the Tilak Swarajya Memorial Fund.

While proposing Mr. Naranji Dayal to the chair, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta said that that was the date for the *shradha* ceremony of the "Black Act" and although it was the custom to permorm a *shradha* ceremony either at Gaya or at Benares, they thought it fit to perform the ceremony at the Osval Mahajan Wadi, under the guidance of Mr. Naranji Dayal.

"UNDERGOING A PENANCE."

Mr. V. J. Patel speaking on the main resolution (similar to the one passed at Shantaram Chawl), said it was the 6th of April the incidents of which date in 1919 were ever green in their memory. He was sure they also remembered the 6th April of 1920, and 13th April of 1920, or else they were not fit for Home Rule. They were now going to get out of the fetters of slavery The country was suffering from the effects of some sins for which they were now called upon to undergo a certain penance, which required a crore of rupees. Till April 1920, they were holding meetings to pass resolutions protesting against Government injustices and asking the Government to punish the perpetrators of Punjab atrocities But, this year, they met not to ask the Government to punish those criminals but they now wanted power to punish the criminals themselves. When they were crying for the redress of their wrongs. The Government were busy arranging for princely pensions for Dyer and O'Dwyer. For some time they were told that if the British public could be acquainted with the conditions prevailing in India, they might receive some justice through the British public. With that hope he travelled in England delivering lectures from village and to village and they knew what the result was. He knew the Government of England today was a capitalist Government. It was a Government of capitalists, by the capitalists and for the capitalists—the real British public having almost nothing to do with it. The recent Reform Scheme of Indian administration, had been devised to mix the capitalists of India with those of Great Britain and it was evident from the manner of franchise, granted to them. The bulk of Indian populace has been denied the right of voting and it could be safely said that franchise was reserved for the privileged classes. That was why the National Congress of India declared that it did not want such Reforms or such Government. They now wanted Government of the people for the people and by the people. The National Congress was now the Democratic Congress. Till the other day it was said in some quarters that the Indian Congress was an annual feast for a few England returned and Anglicised Indians. But today the Congress gave a die to that sort of belief. The present Congress was a Congress of the people and to-day's Congress threw open to the people those rights which had been long denied by the Government. They now wanted one crore of men from the bulk of the people, as members of the Congress Committees before the 30th June next. They wanted to show to the world, the real condition of India, through their National Congress. The Congress also wanted a crore of rupees and as the Congress was theirs and they were for the Congress it was their duty to meet this demand of the Congress.

THE VALUE OF "CHARKA".

The third mandate of the Congress was to introduce twenty lakhs of *charkha* in the country before 30th June. Of course the speaker did not lay as much stress upon the introduction of the *charkhas* as other coworkers of his. For, he did not believe that *charkha* could bring them justice, but at the same time he was not unaware of the good effect of charkha upon the nation. If it failed to do good in any other respect, it would succeed at least in curtailing, to some extent, the amount of sixty crores of rupees which went out to other cloth producing foreign countries. It would also teach a lesson to the heartless millowners of India who sent every year fifteen crore seers of yarn and eight crores of rupees worth cloth to foreign countries unmindful of the fact that thousands of their own people were semi-nude. It would also give employment to the unemployed.

PEOPLE'S DETERMINATION.

Lala Gordhan Das, speaking in Hindi, said Indians were to-day treated like dogs in their own country and worse than dogs in the British Colonies. Therefore, he said, the question which Mahatma Gandhi and the National Congres had raised was a question of their life and death.

After a few other speakers had spoken the resolution was carried.

TILAK SWARAJYA FUND.

DONATIONS FROM SHARE DALALS.

Mr. Jethalal Ramji Dalal, Share Broker, writes to us under date April 6:—

"Mahatma Gandhiji has asked from India a subscription of 1 crore of rupees for the Tilak Swaraj Fund. The Share Bazar was closed to-day and the following Dalals have contributed as follows. It is to be fervently hoped that Share Bazar alone will contribute 1 lack of rupees to this Fund and that all other Bazars of Bombay will also contribute a very good sum. Bombay alone, in my opinion, should contribute one crore of rupees to this Fund. It is the duty of every true Indian to pay his mite to this Fund for the welfare of this country:—

LIST OF DONORS.

Rs. 501 Sheth Chunilal Virchand; Rs. 501 Sheth Chimanlal Virchand; Rs. 501 Sheth Damodar Kallianji; Rs. 501 Sheth Manilal Chhaganlal Baxi; Rs. 501 Sheth Ranchhoddas Khushal; Rs. 501 Sheth Bhagwandas Jethabhai; Rs. 751 Sheth Jivabhai Pratap; Rs. 751 Sheth Jethalal Ramji; Rs. 251 Sheth Kekhashru Ardeshar Pech; Rs. 25 Sheth Amritlal Bhagwan; Rs. 251 Shet Dadabhai Sorabji Madan; Rs. 251 Sheth Hemchand Ramji; Rs. 202 Sheth Amritlal Ratonchan Rs. 101 Sheth Jamnadas Virjee; Rs. 101 Sheth Chandrakant Tribhovan; Rs. 101 Sheth Devkaran Premji; Rs. 51 Sheth Pranlal Kalidas; Rs. 51 Sheth Venilal Bulab.

HARTAL IN THE CITY.

With Wednesday the Satyagraha Week has commenced all over India. The Satyagraha week begins and ends with a Hartal and it is a week of intense National activity in all directions. New national policies are initiated and new movements are inaugurated in this week. It is a week of purification.

The Hartal in this city yesterday was not so complete as on so many occasions in the past. While the offices in the Indian mercantile quarter were almost wholly closed, most of the shops were open at Girgaum and Grant Road, the cloth market was entirely closed, so also were Jhaveri Bazar, Marwadi Bazar, Bhuleshawar, silver bazar, etc. Many of the shops in the Mumbadevi Street were also open. Shaik Memon Street and Abdur Rahman Street, Kalbadevi Null Bazar and the huge group of shops surrounding it, were also closed for the most part. Byculla and Bhendi Bazar also did the same. In the Crawford Market while some of the stalls were open, some were closed. On the Carnac Road also a large number of shops were closed. The hartal was, therefore, not complete.

All kinds of vehicular traffic was going on as usual. Dana Bunder—the chief grain market in Bombay—was closed. The two Stock Exchanges in the Fort were closed for the day. The shops in Mandvi also observed the Hartal yesterday.

HARTAL ALL OVER INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, April 6.

There was a complete *hartal* in Lahore to-day, in commemoration of the Satyagraha Day. All shops in the city and Anarkali bazar were closed and a large number of people observed fasting. Vehicular traffic, however, was not suspended, and the day passed off quietly.

Reports of *hartal* have also been received from Amritsar and other places in Punjab.

CALCUTTA, April 6.

Hartal in Calcutta to-day was only partial and it was observed with less enthusiasm than on previous occasions. The extent to which it was adopted varied greatly in different parts of the city. It was almost complete in Serampore and fairly generally observed in northern part of the city where bands of youths paraded streets enjoining people to observe *hartal* and collecting for the Tilak Memorial Fund but in other parts little effect was noticeable and vehicular traffic was not suspended. The markets remained open.

ALLAHABAD, April 6.

There was a partial *hartal* in the city to-day.

LUCKNOW, April 6.

Under the orders of Mahatma Gandhi to observe Satyagraha week from 6th to 13th April to keep fasting and attending prayers and to suspend all business on 6th and 13th April in memory of the Jallianwala Bagh disaster, the city is observing complete *hartal* to-day and almost all Indian shops are closed and no carriages are plying for hire.

AGRA, April 6.

Hartal was observed in the city to-day and all shops were closed. Thakur Harnath Singh Saheb, City Magistrate motored through the city where all was quiet except for one or two noisy demonstrations mostly by children. The shops in the cantonment area remained open.

KARACHI, April 6.

The Hartal to-day in Karachi is complete so far as shops and markets are concerned. Trams are running as usual and a number of gharries are plying for hire. Work is proceeding as usual at all big establishments such as railway and port trust. Up to four o'clock every thing was perfectly quiet with no semblance of riot or disturbance. Yesterday the Collector of Karachi, W. Smart issued notification forbidding carrying of heavy sticks and public utterance of cries, songs or harangues likely to inflame hostility between different classes and assuring lawabiding citizens of full protection in exercise of their lawful occupations.

NAGPUR, April 6.

A complete *hartal* was observed to-day markets shops and factories except the Ralli Bros. remained closed the whole day. The Empress Mills, which started as usual, had to be closed for want of sufficient operatives. National volunteers, both Hindus and Muhammadans, were posted in different parts of the city to keep order and to see that nobody was molested. All local leaders were making rounds and advising people to keep calm and orderly. The *hartal* passed off quietly.

BROACH April 6.

Broach observed complete *hartal*, obeying Mr. Gandhi's firman. Hakney carriages and vegetable markets—all suspended work. Police threatened hackney drivers for their not driving carriages, to-day. A strong agitation is going on.

The Tilak Swaraja Fund was splendidly collected.

TO-DAY'S MASS MEETING OF LABOUR

LALA LAJPAT RAI'S ADDRESS

A mass meeting of the workers of Bombay will be held in the Munji Sheth's Wadi (Chinchpokly), to-day at 8 p.m. (S. T.). when Lala Lajpat Rai will address them on "Labour's duty towards Indian National Congress."

ORGANISING BOY SCOUTS IN BANGALORE.

(Associated Press.)

BANGALORE, April 6.

A meeting was held at the Residency with the British Resident in the Chair to consider the formation of a Boy Scouts Association at which two Executive Committees, one for Indian and the other for European students were formed and office bearers elected.

Death has taken place, at the age of 73 of Mr. Jacob Simeon, the oldest vakil of the Madras High Court.

The mill strike at Broach ended on Wednesday.

"EXCHANGE DIFFICULTIES--A WORLD PROBLEM."

OPTIMISM ABOUT TRADE OUTLOOK.

FINAL OPINIONS RESERVED.

VICEROY'S REPLY TO INDIAN MERCHANTS' ADDRESS.

(Associated Press.)
DELHI, April 5.

The following is His Excellency the Viceroy's reply to the address of the Indian Merchants Chamber and Bureau presented on the 3rd of April 1921 in Bombay:—

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Indian Merchants Chamber and Bureau:—

Permit me to thank you very heartily on behalf of Her Excellency as well as myself for the cordial words of welcome you have been good enough to address to us and which we very much appreciate.

FINAL OPINION—RESERVED.

It is encouraging on arrival to receive members of your Chamber who present a most carefully compiled general statement of political and economic grievances according to your views. Nevertheless, you extend to me a hearty welcome. It is a satisfaction to find your views stated in plain and explicit terms in a document. I imagine that your object is to bring the various points to my notice. I should think you are far too shrewd to expect a reasoned answer to those political arguments at this moment. I have somewhere at the back of my mind a notion that if I did attempt it you would go away a little disappointed in me and say to each other "Well, we did not think that His Excellency would have discussed some of the matters mentioned by us to-day."

Nevertheless I thank you for having stated your views so clearly and if I do not refer to each one of them in my few observations you will, I am sure, acquit me of any intentional discourtesy. But you will understand as I stated publicly yesterday morning I do not think it right that I should now express views upon political matters confronting the Government over which I preside before I have had proper opportunities of making myself personally acquainted with the situation. In other words, and speaking perhaps with a recollection of my judicial position, I must hear all sides before I come to a decision. You would think very little of one who proceeded to pronounce a view, possibly framed in language to please you, but which, nevertheless, was not based upon his own judgment, formed upon information and advice and knowledge that he had obtained.

REFERENCE TO POLITICAL SITUATION.

There are, however, two or three main subjects to which I think I may refer a little more in detail. You tell me that I arrive at a time when this country is passing through a critical period both politically and commercially. I have said enough, I hope, as regards the general political situation to show you that although I shall consider very carefully every word that you say, I do not propose to deal with all the various matters which you have just stated. You, however, refer to commercial grievances with which you are more directly and intimately concerned. I do not mean that you are not affected by the political situation, but being a Merchants' Chamber you are specially charged with the interest of the Indian merchants.

FINANCIAL TROUBLE—A WORLD PROBLEM.

Will you forgive me for saying that you do not seem to me to attribute sufficient importance, as I understand the situation, to the various causes of exchange troubles and depreciated currency, but are not unnaturally inclined to regard the problems as if they affected India alone and as if the causes of the serious dislocation of finance and trade and generally the economic situation were to be found in India alone. Whereas in truth these same problems are affecting the whole worlds prosperity. If you seek the remedy you must try to arrive at all the causes and then you must not leave out of account the great world dislocation, which is truly at the root of all the trade trouble with which we are confronted. Of course, India has its own particular problems like every other country but generally speaking you cannot have such countries engaged in the production of articles which are the least reproductive without the whole world's wealth and consequently its prosperity being gravely affected. During the war, as you are aware, trade and industry were diverted from ordinary channels and manufactures, instead of making articles for export to various countries, were turned into channels essential during the war but which, nevertheless, mostly ended in smoke and flame and created no wealth but caused loss of the nations surplus wealth and of the means of exchange of one country's product for that of another. These are world factors which one must not leave out of account.

OPTIMISTIC OUTLOOK.

You go on to deal with the difficulties which have arisen and you refer to the depression which has actually occurred in India's foreign trade owing as you say, to the disorganisation of international exchange and the diminution in the purchasing power of India's customers. Of course, you understand (nobody better) that India's trade depends upon world conditions and that until these have become more normal, as one hopes they speedily will, it is natural that customers for articles produced will not be able to resume their purchases on the former scale. But I think we should all remember that India is especially fortunate in that her trade in the main is in necessities and not in luxuries so that as soon as the world's purchasing power begins to be restored, directly you get the equilibrium a little more normal, the products of India must be taken by the various countries as they are able to finance them. To you who are engaged daily in trade, it is but a truism to say that if you export luxuries you must wait longer for a restoration of trade than when your trade is in those exports which people must purchase. I refer to these considerations not because they are an answer to your difficulties—they are not—but because I suggest that you should not be unduly pessimistic. I am far from attempting to minimise the importance and seriousness of the situation but we must not be cast down by difficulties. It tends to encouragement and to the permanence of credit if we remember these opportunities for India's restoration to the position it occupied until quite recently in relation both to currency and balance of trade.

"TRADE WILL FIND ITS OWN SALVATION."

Generally speaking, I agree—and in fact merchants who understand their business all over the world have come to the same conclusion—that trade will find its own salvation as time progresses, but I want you to bear in mind that I am the last person with my experience during the war to attribute little importance to depreciated exchange problems. On the contrary, I know they are very important indeed at present. Yet again, we must seek the root causes if we want to find the true remedies. A fall in exchange is in truth only a manifestation of a primary trouble. It is a symptom of the dislocation of the world's trade and which, applied to India, is a mirror of the changed conditions of the balance of trade during recent times attributable to the world causes to which I have referred as also to special causes affecting India. Nobody knows better than a body of gentlemen like yourselves that all nations are dependent on each other for trade. It is not only one nation that is affected by world upheaval, but the whole world.

GOVT. AND RUPEE EXCHANGE.

But here again, I am fully sensible of the importance of the observations that you make about the policy of the Government with regard to rupee exchange and also the sale of reverse councils. I do not want to discuss them at this moment for the reasons that I have given. I know that they have given rise to much discussion and controversy. I will only say that when you do consider the reasons of the fall in your exchange you must not attribute it entirely either to the one or the other condition, but must bear in mind the enormous change in the world's position.

AFTERMATH OF THE WAR.

You refer naturally to the war in which India behaved with such deep and devoted loyalty to the King Emperor and to the cause for which we were fighting. Nothing was more splendid and I trust that nothing that ever happens will make us—British and Indians together—regret that we struggled for great and high ideals which India took to her heart equally with ourselves. Whilst it is true that there have been disappointments after the war, I am afraid these are inevitable. People cannot always live even in a spiritual country like India at the extreme height of the noblest ideals since we are only human beings, but that we together, British and Indians, reached those altitudes should always be a bond between us. May I add one further word based upon much observation, that notwithstanding the disappointment at this moment I am convinced that as a result of the struggle for higher ideals the world will be the better, although it may not be apparent at this particular moment. There is disappointment aroused by these exchange and currency questions that have supervened after the war. I do not suggest that it is much comfort or consolation, yet even here, it is always well to remember that the chaotic condition of exchange in other countries is infinitely worse than it is in India. I am not disposed to be unhopeful in this matter.

COMMERCIAL MORALITY.

I have noted carefully every word you said about the present condition of affairs caused by the large import trade by India and the vast purchases based apparently upon the view that the rupee would be kept stabilise at the higher rate. I am aware of that position. Observations have been made, as I have noticed, about the commercial morality of the merchants. Commercial morality affects credit. Credit is a very tender, delicate and sensitive plant and if credit is once affected, it takes long to restore it. I do not suppose for a moment that there is ground for any suggestion of lack of commercial morality. Of course, a difficult situation has been created. I won't go back to the causes. I have observed in some quarters suggestions that the Government over which I preside should intervene.

GOVT. NOT GOING TO INTERFERE.

Without pronouncing any final word,—for I have not yet had any opportunity of meeting the Members of my Council or of discussing the situation with Mr. Hailey, the Finance Member—I will tell you my own present view. Difficulties have arisen between merchants and purchasers. In the ordinary course these are matters that must be solved between them and do not seem to require that Government should intervene. This is my personal impression at this moment. All I will now say is that I trust that means will be found, as they are often, between persons who are left to regulate their own trade position between themselves to alleviate the present strained situation, so that it will gradually tend to disappear and that you will be restored to the conditions which existed before the present crisis.

And now let me thank you very much for your welcome. May I add that I was very much impressed yesterday, arriving as stranger in this beautiful city amongst vast numbers of people of whom perhaps I might claim to know at the most three or four individuals. This welcome was one which went to my heart. I do not take it as a personal compliment. I believe it was intended as an encouragement to me in coming here to meet what is undoubtedly a most difficult situation, to believe that the people have not set their hearts against the new Viceroy, but rather that they gladly welcomed a Viceroy who wished to be in sympathy with them. It is from this that I take some comfort to myself. It leads me to study the situation with hopefulness which I trust I shall carry to the end of my responsibilities. If only Indians throughout India and the British with myself all work in Union in the closest co-operation for the development of India's resources for India's prosperity there can be no doubt that India will become prosperous and happy.

DR CHOLKAR'S CASE.

FURTHER EVIDENCE OF SHORTHAND REPORTER.

(Associated Press.)
NAGPUR, April 6.

After three adjournments the Cholkar Sedition Case was taken up yesterday.

Mr. Pradhan, official Marathi shorthand reporter, further cross-examined by Mr. Abhyenkar, stated that he was unable to distinguish important from unimportant portions of Dr. Cholkar's speech and a report which did not give important portion of a speech was a thoroughly useless report. Witness further stated that in some places only his long-hand report could give Dr. Cholkar's ideas correctly. Witness admitted that when he gave the meaning of the passage in Cholkar's speech in his re-examination he did so without understanding it. Witness admitted that when a man was asked to give his blood for his country it did not mean that he was asked to physically fight for his country. Witness admitted that when Dr. Cholkar said that they should give their blood for their country he meant that they should be prepared to suffer bodily or go to the jail for their country and he was using metaphorical language. Dr. Cholkar never suggested any violence. He was only asking for sacrifice for his country. Witness said that he did not know if there was any difference between changing the system of Government and subverting the Government. Witness said that if a particular system of Government were changed into another system he would not be able to say whether that would be changing or subverting or overthrowing the previous system. Witness did not know whether the Morley-Minto reforms were cast away, overthrown, changed or subverted.

"GOVERNMENT" AND "SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT."

Witness confessed that he did not know the difference between Government and the system of Government and the 'Governor in Council" meant the "Governor-in-the-Legislative Council." Witness did not know what changes had taken place in the system of Government now, as compared with five years ago. The word "subvert" was not in his shorthand notes, and it should be taken that Dr. Cholkar wanted a change in the system of Government and not its subversion. Dr. Cholkar did not advocate disobedience to the laws of the present Government, and he wanted the present Government to be so remodelled that the real power should rest in the people. Witness having withdrawn his statement in re-examination, further admitted that Dr. Cholkar did not advocate the establishment of a parallel government. Dr. Cholkar said that the Congress was a representative body, and, therefore, the audience should follow its lead and keep themselves within the four corners of the Congress resolution. Witness admitted that it was impossible to say in what sense and in what connection Dr. Cholkar had used the words homage and patronage in his speech. Dr. Cholkar meant that his audience should follow the Congress resolution in the matter of Non-Cooperation rather than the wishes of Government officials.

The case was adjourned till to-morrow.

ESCAPE FROM RAJSHAI JAIL.

DISCUSSION IN BENGAL COUNCIL SHELVED.

(Associated Press.)
CALCUTTA, April 6.

In connection with the escape of about 700 prisoners from Rajshai Jail a member of the Bengal Legislative Council yesterday applied for leave to move an adjournment of business for the discussion of affairs connected with the incident. Leave was refused on ground that the whole matter was under judicial enquiry.

FIRST FLICKER EXTINGUISHED!

NO REVIVAL OF TRADE.

THE COAL DEBATE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, April 5.
Recd. 2 a.m. April 6.

The Coal Debate in the House of Commons was opened by Mr. Chamberlain, moving an humble address to His Majesty thanking him for his gracious message in which he declared the existence of state of emergency Commander Kenworthy and a few Labour Members wanted to challenge the division but the motion was passed without debate and without a division.

Sir R. Horne speaking on the motion with regard to the Emergency Powers, emphasised the seriousness of the coal stoppage, which had extinguished the first flicker of reviving trade and nobody could say when that flicker would be relighted. There were shouts of dissent from Labour Members and counter-cheers from Ministerialists, when Sir R. Horne continued by asserting that the last coal strike had robbed us of many markets and dwelt upon the American coal invasion of Europe, which the present crisis threatened to aggravate. Sir R. Horne fervently hoped that the discussion would be calm and thus create a spirit conductive to settlement. The fact that there was a slump in the coal prices falsified the anticipation of six months ago and the situation must be met.

Dealing with the Labour interruptions to the effect that it was a lock-out and not strike, Sir R. Horne pointed out that the notices which had been posted in South Yorkshire and other pits showed an increase and not decrease in wages. (Ministerial cheers) Sir Robert asked if Labour Members were contented that South Yorkshire miners had been locked out. (Labour cries of "Yes". Ministerial laughter.) Sir Robert said that he was content to leave the matter there, and he did not propose a discussion on the fairness of rates in particular districts, because the Miners Federation refused to discuss the rates with the owners.

The speaker said that he had met the miners' representatives last week, and offered to help them with regard to reconsideration of rates by the owners. He was immediately told that it was useless for him to see the owners, because the situation could only be solved by Government granting a subsidy and, therefore the House would understand that the present controversy was not about rates, but whether the country should assist the coal trade with a subsidy, which might run into tens of millions in a single year. Such subsidy could only be paid by taxes and the greatest taxpayers were the great industries, which were already suffering a direct tribulation. Were they going to tax these industries in order to subsidise an industry which had better chances? (Labour interruptions and Ministerial Countercheers). Sir Robert declared that the only possible basis for discussion now was on the wages systems for each district. (Some Labour cries of "Never" and "Over our dead bodies!") the speaker hoped before many days to see a change in Labour's attitude on this subject. He considered the suggestion to extend Government control for a month was impracticable, and repudiated the suggestion that this was a first attack on the wages by again quoting the case of the South Yorkshire miners.

He concluded by dwelling upon the country's difficult industrial position. Every trade was suffering alike and he urged the miners to bear difficulties like the others, and await more prosperous times. He hoped that the Miners were profiting by the opportunities for reflection since the stoppage and were now more ready to negotiate than they were last week.

(Message incomplete.)

PREMIER'S ANXIETY TO SOLVE COAL CRISIS.

PACIFIC SUGGESTIONS BY LABOUR LEADERS.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)
LONDON, April 5.
Recd. 2 p.m., April 6.

Encouraged by Mr. Lloyd George's statement that the Government is anxious to investigate every prospect of a solution of the coal crisis certain transport workers' authorities and prominent political labour men, notably Messrs. Clynes and Henderson, are advancing suggestions of a pacific character, principally for the extension of the period of control. These, however, could only succeed in staving off the Triple Alliance strike for a day or two.

Unions connected with the shipping trade yesterday announced their readiness to stop shipping in the event of the Triple Alliance deciding in favour of general cessation.

STATE CONTROL OF MINES.

LORD DERBY URGES FOR EXTENSION OF PERIOD.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, April 5.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., April 6

The country is eagerly awaiting to-night's debate in the House of Commons. The hope that suggestions with a view to peace will emerge from the debate is growing and the opinion prevails that the support of the proposal for extension of the period of the State control of Mines will prove a way out. Lord Derby addressing the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce to-day urged that the State Control should be continued for another month.

There is no development of the reported opening of the informal peace negotiations between the Government and the Miners' Leaders. Attitude of the latter and the Triple Alliance is criticised not merely by Mr. Bromley but by Mr. Havelock Wilson who caused sensation at the Transport workers' conference which was held in private by a speech denouncing the miners' demand for subsidy and declaring that the Seaman were not making fuss about reductions of wages with which they were threatened and did not ask for the Triple Alliance's help.

The speech was received by expressions of disapproval by many delegates but made considerable impression upon the representatives of the Stevedores at the conference who notably in opposition to any strike action.

THE NEW WAR.

MOBILISATION IN THRACE.

CONSTANTINOPLE THREATENED WITH GREEK OCCUPATION

(Special to "The Chronicle.")
LONDON, April 4.

The "Daily Express" Constantinople correspondent wired on April 3rd:—

"The mobilisation of eighteen classes of Reservists in Thrace is regarded as an indication of the correctness of the belief that Greek army will shortly march and occupy Constantinople."

GREEK ATTACK ON ESKISHEHR,

"MERELY A RUSE TO DIVERT TURKS ATTENTION."

(Reuter's Telegrams.)
LONDON, April 5.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., April 6.

Athens.—No communiques have been published for the last three days but a newspaper publishes telegrams from Smyrna which are atributed to a responsible source stating that the Greek attack on Eskishehr was merely a ruse to divert the Turks' attention from the Greek occupation of railway between Afionkara and Hisoar by which the Turkish Reinforcements from Cilicia would be isolated from Angora and this is claimed to have been completely successful. After communications between Brussa and Angora and been cut the Greeks retired to their original positions with the prisoners and the booty.

INDIAN TROOPS ABROAD.

72,300 IN MESOPOTAMIA AND 9,300 IN PERSIA.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, April 5
Recd. 11-30 p.m., April 6.

In reply to Mr. Holmes in the House of Commons Sir Worthington Evans stated that there were approximately 12,400 British and 72,300 Indian troops in Mesopotamia and 2,300 British and 9,300 Indian troops in Persia. Troops in Persia were being withdrawn.

ASIATIC COMMISSION REPORT

CONSIDERATION TO BE POSTPONED TILL NEXT SESSION.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)
LONDON, April 5.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., April 6.

Cape Town.—Assembly on behalf of the Government has stated that a consideration of the report of the Asiatic Commission in view of its importance will be postponed until next session.

PRESIDENT HARDING'S ADMINISTRATION.

INTENT ON ENDING STATE OF WAR WITH GERMANY.

(Reuter's Special Service.)
LONDON, April 5.
Recd. 5-30 p.m., April 6.

Washington.—It is understood that M. Viviani, French Government Envoy to the United States, was informed at a dinner given in his honour at which a number of senators including most of the members of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate were present that President Harding's administration intended to terminate a state of war with Germany by a congressional resolution and did not contemplate the entrance of the United States into the League of Nations but the United States would take no action in any way helpful to Germany, especially with regard to the reparations and the fulfilling of Germany's other peace obligations.

It is stated that Senator Knox's resolution for a separate peace with Germany will be introduced in the Senate as soon as the Congress is convened.

PUSSYFOOT'S RECOVERY.

HIS INTENDED TOUR OF INDIA.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, April 5
Recd. 11-30 p.m., April 6.

Columbus. (Ohio).—"Pussyfoot Johnson" who has fully recovered from hiso attack of bronchitis is sailing for Liverpool on April 16th accompanied by Doctor H. S. Russell, Founder of the American anti-Saloon League, for tour of Europe and then of India.

NANKANA SAHIB TRAGEDY TRIALS.

MAHANT NARAIN DAS AND 55 OTHERS ARRAIGNED.

APPLICATION FOR ADJOURNMENT REFUSED.

(Associated Press.)
LAHORE, April 5.

The trial of Mahant Narain Das and others alleged to be implicated in the Nankana Sahib tragedy began today in the Lahore Central Jail before Mr. Parsons Special Magistrate. Mr. Herbert represented the Crown while Lala Ram Chand, vakil and Diwan Ram Lal, Barrister, defended the accused who number 56, two having been discharged. There are 26 absconding accused and proceedings against them have been taken under section 512 Criminal Procedure Code. Several witnesses were examined and the case was adjourned. At the commencement of the hearing an application was made on behalf of the accused for adjournment of the case to enable the counsel to prepare but was rejected by court.

BURMA REFORMS.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN MR. MONTAGU AND GOVT. OF INDIA.

(Reuter's Special Service.)
LONDON, April 5.
Recd. 5-30 p.m., April 6.

Further correspondence between Mr. Montagu and the Government of India on the constitutional reform in Burma includes a telegram from Mr. Montagu to the Government of India after the House of Lords had adjourned the second reading of the Bill for production of the correspondence asking whether the Government of India or the Burma Government wished to add to the papers "any further expression of opinion in view of the development of the Home Rule agitation and the debate in the local legislative council".

The Government of India replied, on March 19th., that it still thought that dyarchy was not so well adopted to the stage of political experience reached by Burma as its own scheme, but in view of the recent developments it considered that any scheme falling short of that adopted for the provinces of India would no longer meet the aspirations of the moderate Burmans. It felt that the acceptance of the Bill was now the only course open, but urged that all parties in the province should have an opportunity of laying their views before a Joint select committee.

GERMANY'S REHABILITATION.

INTERNATIONAL LOAN—ONLY POSSIBLE SOLUTION.

(Reuter's Special Service.)
LONDON, April 5.
Recd. 5-30 p.m., April 6.

A note was handed to Mr. Dresel, United States High Commissioner in Berlin on March 23rd., in which Von Simons declared that an international loan, in favour of which the Allies would waive mortgages on the German wealth and sources of revenue, constituted the only possible solution of the problem of Germany's rehabilitation.

IMPERIAL DEFENCE COMMITTEE.

APPOINTMENT OF A SUB-COMMITTEE

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, April 5.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., April 6.

In reply to Sir William Joynson-Hicks Mr. Chamberlain said that the sub-committee of the Committee of Imperial Defence had not been specially appointed to consider the constitution and the strength of the Army in India. The matter must be considered by the Imperial Defence Committee. He could not say definitely that a sub-committee would be appointed, it might be the committee on the Imperial Defence itself.

Asked whether the Cabinet had considered the whole question before disbanding a part of the regular army in Britain or greatly reducing regiments in India Mr. Chamberlain said the Cabinet did consider the question of the Defence of the Empire as a whole.

BOLSHEVIKS IN BOKHARA.

ALLEGED SYSTEMATIC LOOTING OF TREASURE.

(Associated Press.)
ALLAHABAD, April 5.

A telegram to the "Pioneer" from Peshawar dated 31st March says:—A Mulla from Tashkent in Russian Turkistan who has for the last 18 months been living in Bokhara city, confirms the story which has been current for some time past with regard to Bolshevik activities. He was actually in Bokhara when the Bolsheviks captured the city and states that after burning about a third of the city by means of incendiary bombs dropped from aeroplanes and systematically looting all treasure belonging to the Bokhara Government, the Bolsheviks arrested all leading spiritual leaders they could lay hands on.

LONDON LETTER.

FRENCH PRUSSIANISM.

COALITION WEAKENING.

IRELAND, EGYPT AND INDIA.

25,00,000 SUFFERING UNEMPLOYMENT IN ENGLAND.

(Through Hindustan News Service.)

LONDON, March 9.

The breakdown of the Allied Conference and the occupation of the Rhine towns may be called the momentary triumph of the French polity How far Mr Lloyd George's complete capitulation to French Prussianism is to be regarded as representing public opinion in this country is not so easy to determine It is quite certain that the sudden developments over the week-end took everybody by surprise. Up till then most people confidently looked forward to a settlement, regarding the preliminary skirmishing of the earlier meetings between the Allied and the German delegations more or less as a necessary part of the game of bluff usual on such occasions. But, as it turned out, the French Delegates had not spent their week-ends with Mr. Lloyd George in vain. Unfortunately, the maladroitness of the Germans, and the failure of Herr Von Simons to recover the ground lost by his first tactless speech, gave the militarist extremists the opening they wanted. So to-day we are committed to the scrapping of the Treaty of Versailles (which does not permit the enforcement of the "sanctions" until it has been proved that the Germans do not mean to fulfil their obligations, and in any case not before May 1) and to the armed invasion of a country from whom we have wrested all the means of defence. It is not a pleasant reflection for any honourable Englishman or women.

The Only Gleam of Hope.

The only gleam of hope lies in the summoning to-day of a special meeting of the Labour Party to consider the German situation. One remembers the result of such a special session, last summer, when the Jingoes tried to bring about a Russian war, and the whole people rose up and protested with success. So far, our rulers have been too wise to suggest that the occupations of the Rhineland is going to mean the transport of troops from this country. But there is also the unemployment situation at stake; and the people, thanks to Labour propaganda and that of the fight of the famine Council, are better informed to-day than they were a year ago of the direct connection between our closing factories and the French policy of ruining German trade. Even in the coal debate, last night in the House of Commons, Mr. Charles Edwards was not challenged when he said that a prime reason for the present slump in our coal industry was the Reparations Agreement whereby France was getting coal from Germany for nothing and selling it in the markets where we used to sell our coal. "We are making Germany pay," he said, "at the expense of unemployment in our own country."

The Coalition Weakening.

Bad as the outlook is at the moment, as we look from Germany to Ireland, and from Ireland to the industrial situation here, there are evidences that the evil power of the Coalition is weakening. Even in the House the jubilation of the hard-faced men over the Prime Minister's announcement on Monday that the German negotiations had broken down was not what it once would have been. The Coalition M. P.'s are business men, after all; and the Hun is a customer as well as the imaginary monster of the sensational press. But the by-elections have proved still more. Labour has lost the Woolwich seat, mainly owing to the campaign of personalities waged by its opponents and supported by the worst section of the capitalist press. Even so, the wonder is less that Mr. Ramsay Macdonald lost the seat by 683 votes than that he, a pacifist throughout the war, polled over 13,000 votes in the place where the principal industry is the making of munitions of war. Three other by-elections followed close upon Woolwich, two of these being seats considered safe for the Coalition, and the third belonging by tradition to the Liberals. In all three Labour won, and on the two main issues of unemployment and foreign policy, the latter including the Coalitions Irish policy on which probably more votes went to Labour than on any other item of its programme. The rejection of the Coalition's Minister of Agriculture at Dudley was perhaps the hardest hit of all at the power of the Coalition. Anyhow, this great turnover of votes to Labour shows that Mr. Lloyd George is not speaking for the British people when he speaks amid the cheers of the House of Commons.

The Situation in Ireland.

In Ireland the situation intensifies. Killing on both sides increases rapidly; accidental shooting in the streets of Dublin, where ambushes are becoming a daily occurrence, causes many innocent deaths. The horrible murders of the Mayor and ex-Mayor of Limerick is being ascribed by the Crown to the Sinn Feiners, but one remembers that the early murder of MacCurtain, the Mayor of Cork, was also ascribed to the Sinn Feiners though he was one of themselves: and one wonders that is all! As a supreme stroke of irony the date for bringing into operation the new Government of Ireland Act has just been fixed April 19—and an attempt is to be made to hold an election in the South. Any one who has recently visited Ireland knows well enough that no election will be possible unless the armed forces of the Crown are first withdrawn, because the greater part of the electorate would have to take their lives in their hands in order to go to the polling booths. And although Sinn Feiners never hold their lives in any other place, just now, they are not likely to want to risk them for the sake of an Act they unanimously reject. There is a rumour that peace negotiations are being carried on and that is the only ray of light in a sombre situation.

India and Egypt.

Unrest in other parts of the British Empire is most in India and in Egypt. Colonel Wedgwood, M.P., interviewed on his return from India, gives it as his opinion that the situation there is dangerous because violence might occur on either side at any moment. On the whole the British Government have taken the wise course of not interfering with those who are boycotting the new Councils; but this state of things may not continue, though, as long as Gandhi is left alone, his influence is probably great enough to maintain peace among his followers.

In Egypt, the situation is rather curious. Since the rumour that Lord Milner resigned because his recommendations were not to be carried into effect, the Sultan of Egypt has been invited to appoint a delegation to discuss the Report which may be taken as a sign of grace on the part our Government. On the other hand, the Egyptian Nationalist Party reject the report, and demand complete Self-Determination. The Milner Scheme, they say, would replace the illegal usurpation of Egypt by the legal usurpation. It lacks as though the long delay in granting moderate justice to Egypt is going to result, as in Ireland, in far larger demands being made by the younger Nationalists.

The Industrial Situation.

The industrial situation may be focussed at the moment upon the coal situation. The Government's Bill to decontrol coal at the end of this month is a direct breach of faith with the miners, who understood, when they called off the strike last autumn, that decontrol would not take place until the wages question had been settled. The effect of the Bill will be to throw 1,200,000 miners out of work, as it is the intention of the owners to declare a lock-out in order to get wages readjusted, that is, lowered, though they do not of course put it that way. Rightly or wrongly, Labour regards the Coal Bill as being intended primarily as a means of cutting the miners' wages. But the Government majority makes political action helpless before it. The Triple Alliance, it is announced, are watching the situation; and there is no doubt we are in for a grave industrial crisis, hanging upon events in the coal industry.

Unemployment Figures

Since last October the ranks of the workless have been increased by at least 35,000 every week. The total number registered at the Employment Exchanges on February 28 was 1,223,000, and the official number of those working short time was then 730,000. But this does not take into account the very large number of those who do not register at the Exchanges, and it is therefore estimated that the total number of men and women now suffering unemployment and short time is more like 2,500,000. Miners are not included in this estimate.

Actors' Magna Carta

At a meeting of the Actors' Association, the actors' trade union, it was resolved that all managers who do not accept the standard contract and pay the minimum salary should be boycotted; and a levy will be made on all members for six months in order to provide protection for members who suffer from carrying out this resolution. It was also decided that every member failing to insist on the standard contract—the Actors' Magna Carta, as one speaker called it—should be liable to expulsion. "We don't want to be casual labourers any longer," said Mr. J. Fisher White, who was in the chair. "We want to be able to rely on making a decent living."

Employment of Married Women.

Speaking of the recent determination of the London County Council to ask its women employees to resign on marriage, with the exception of teachers and doctors, Miss Susan Lawrence said to an interviewer—"my own personal opinion is that in so private a matter as marriage the employer has no concern. So long as the worker is prepared to give a fair day's work for a fair day's pay, the requirements of the employer, whether municipal or private, are fulfilled. The married women who work, that I know best, are not working for their amusement. Our present economic conditions are such as force many married women to a very difficult choice. That being so, I think, that no outsider has any right to interfere."

Children saving for the War.

A protest is made against the proposed Governmental "economy", at the expense of education in a manifesto issued by the Workers' Educational Association, over the signatures of the Bishop of Manchester, J. J. Mallon, Arthur Greenwood, K. H. Tawney, and J. M. MacTavish. "Is it genuinely the intention of the Government," they ask, "and the people, to put a part of the burden of the war on the children's backs? No doubt they must bear their share when they are grown-up; but to make them pay by forfeiture of their full development, which in a more idealistic mood we have seen to be their due, is the betrayal of the highest interests of the future of the country."

Those Pamphlets.

The Home Secretary, in answer to a Labour Member's question, has admitted in the House of Commons the complicity of Government officials in preparing anti-Soviet propaganda in the form of forged copies of a known Russian Newspaper, intended for distribution in Russia. His excuses were two—that he knew nothing about it when it was done, and that it was not propaganda but the dissemination of true facts; he inferred that the official concerned had been "indiscreet."

POLICE ZOOLUM AT NAWABSHAH

JEMADAR AND ZAMINDAR ARRESTED.

DEEP IMPRESSION ON PUBLIC MIND.

(From Our Special Commissioner.

HYDERABAD (Sind), April 5.

The Nawabshah police have arrested Mahetned Hassan Narejo and police jemadar Gahvarkhan in connection with the allegations of torturing the Machis and Lashkaris of Sinjhoro Taluka. Both have been released on bail. Other arrests are about to be made.

During inquiries on the spot, it was ascertained that the police arrived at a village inhabited by Machis on the 19th February and in order to extort confession, inflicted various species of cruelties on men and insulted women so grossly as to strike terror among the people of neighbouring villages.

About the time of my visit District Superintendent of Police of Nawabshah visited Sinjhoro Taluka and made official inquiries, and it seems that the recorded evidence confirms the Lashkaris' allegations against the police. Sufficient evidence does not seem to have been available to prove rape having been committed on women, but there is enough evidence to show that women were grossly insulted. The police enquiry lasted two or three days and finally the Magistrate had to be sent for from Sinjhoro to record the statement of a certain witness named Sahjadi, a girl of 15, who is said to have miscarried as the result of a shock.

One man, who was among others severely beaten by the police, subsequently died and though statements now recorded are not sufficient to warrant the inference that he died as the result of beating, the circumstances attending his death are such as to cause grave suspicion.

UNSATISFACTORY CONDUCT OF AUTHORITIES.

About one week after the torture of men the *zemindar* of Hingoro village is said to have written to the District Magistrate, Nawabshah, to the effect that one or two men, who were beaten by the police, were in critical condition, but the Magistrate seems to have ignored the communication. On this, as in other matters connected with these tortures, the conduct of authorities at Nawabshah and Thar Parker has been unsatisfactory, and suggests callous disregard on their part of human suffering.

It does not appear that any action has been taken against Sub-Inspector Kamalkhan, who is alleged to have not only approved of the brutal behavious of his subordinates on the 19th February, but when on the following day he arrived at Hingoro village, ordered further atrocities to be committed on the men who had been taken to Mr. Usaf's bungalow. It is believed that the investigating officers failed to record evidence against Kamal Khan and this looks rather strange in view of the fact that allegations were definitely made against him in the Lashkaris' complaint.

IMPRESSION ON PUBLIC MIND.

The arrest of the policeman and Mahomed Hassan, who happens to be a big *zemindar* in Thar and Parker district, has made a deep impression on the public mind, as it is rare in the annals of the Sind police.

The hearing of the case is expected to begin on the 7th instant, before the Deputy Collector of Nawabshah. Feeling here is that the trial should take place as near as possible to the scene of occurrence, as it will facilitate attendance of witnesses.

CALCUTTA'S SYMPATHY WITH NANKANA VICTIMS.

HARTAL TO BE OBSERVED IN CITY

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, April 5.

A meeting to express sympathy with the victims of the Nankana Sahib tragedy was held in Beadon Square this evening under the presidency of Mr. Chakravarty. A large number of Sikhs attended. Among the resolutions passed was one declaring that such horrible deeds would not cease so long as the present system of Government continued and Swaraj had not been attained. Another resolution blamed the bureaucratic laws for the tragedy and expressed the opinion that it would not have taken place if the police and other officials had done their duty. Another resolution declared that the proposed legislation relating to Sikh Gurdwara would constitute direct interference by Government with the Sikh religion unless and until made in consultation with the Sinomani Gurdwara Probhandath Committee. It was announced at the meeting that Wednesday would be observed as a hartal day in the city.

"N. C. O. THE ONLY COURSE"

ERODE MAJLUS-UL-ULEMA RESOLUTION.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, April 5.

Two resolutions were passed at the second day's sittings of the Majlus-ul-Ulema at Erode. The first, while reaffirming that the programme of non-violent Non-Cooperation adopted by the Jamshad-ul-Ulema of India as a religious duty, declared that until Muslim demands in respect of the Khilafat were fully satisfied Non-Cooperation is the only course left to them. The second resolution appealed for funds for relief of Smyrna Turks.

PRIMARY EDUCATION IN BIHAR.

REPRESENTATIVE COMMITTEE TO CONSIDER QUESTION.

(Associated Press.)

PATNA, April 5.

The Minister of Education will be the President of the Committee which has been appointed in accordance with a resolution accepted in the Legislative Council to consider the entire question of primary and secondary education in the province. There are 33 members on the Committee, of whom 23 are non-official members of the Legislative Council, representing various communities and divisions of the province. Among the rest are Justice Jwala Prasad and the Vice-Chancellor of the Patna University, the Director of Public Instruction, the Secretary to Government in the Education Department, the Director of Industries, and three Inspectors of Schools. Mr. E. B. Martin, Officiating Inspector of Schools, Chota Nazpur Division, will be Secretary of the Committee.

STANDING COMMITTEE OF CHAMBER OF PRINCES.

HOLDING SESSION IN DELHI.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, April 5.

The following communique is issued:—

The Standing Committee of the Chamber of Princes has recently been in session at Delhi to consider questions regarding the representation of States under minority administration in the Chamber of Princes. The agenda for the next meeting of the Chamber of Princes contains matters connected with the codification of political practice. Their Highnesses the Maharaja of Bikaner, Gwalior and Navanagar, the Maharaj Rana of Jhalwar and the Nawab of Palanpur, came to Delhi for the meetings which were also attended by Hon. Dr. Tej Bahadur Sapru, Hon Sir John Wood, Hon. Mr. A. C. Chatterjee, Mr. H. N. Hutchinson, and Mr. G. L. Corbett and Colonel W. D. Waghorn were also present at some of meetings and supplied the committee with information in regard to various subjects which came under discussion.

SIKH GURDWARA & SHRINES BILL.

PUNJAB COUNCIL REFERS TO SELECT COMMITTEE.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, April 5.

At the Punjab Legislative Council today the Hon. Mr. Fazlihussain, Minister for Education, introduced the Sikh Gurdwara and Shrines Bill. After a prolonged discussion the bill was refetred to a Select Committee consisting of Sir John Maynard, Saradar Sundar Singh Majithia, Lala Harkishen Lal, Sardar Mehtab Singh, Sardar Dasaunda Singh, Bawa Hardit Singh, Sardar Haruam Singh, Mr. Ganpat Rai, Maulvi Muhamram Ali Chisti, Raja Narendra Nath, Sardar Kartar Singh, Mr. Ellis and the mover. The Select Committee was requested to send its report by 7th April which will be presented to the Council on 8th April.

An amendment moved by Raja Narendra Nath that the consideration of the bill be postponed till the 15th of May for eliciting public opinion was lost by 13 to 40.

The Council adjourned till 8th April.

STRIKE IN JUTE MILLS,

SEQUEL TO AN ALLEGED ASSAULT.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, April 5.

About 10,000 workers in three of the jute mills at Howrah and Sibpur struck work yesterday as a protest against the conduct of a Sardar of Howrah Jute Mills, who, with several others, is said to have been fighting the mill-hands, who had given up drinking, and assaulted another Sardar, who was taking part in the anti-drink campaign. The mill-hands requested the management to dismiss the Sardar, but the authorities refused and the men decided to strike till the Sardar was dismissed.

SURAT MUNICIPALITY

NON-CO-OPERATORS' TRIUMPH.

ADDRESS TO BE PRESENTED TO MR. GANDHI.

(From our own Correspondent.

SURAT, April 3.

For some reason or other the present outgoing members of the Surat City Municipality had long ago felt themselves uneasy in their seats and had therefore tried to prolong their tenure of office as long as they could. The triennial election, which ought to have been held in the early months of 1920, was sought to be put off on technical grounds. A suit was brought for issuing an injunction against the holding of any election in 1920, when in the meanwhile the local Government extended the life of the out-going Council.

For one thing at least the out-going councillors deserve congratulations, viz., for their shrewdness in being able to look ahead to the troublous times that did come for them. Ordinarily the municipal election campaign is a trying business and it had become more, so on account of the tremendous increase in the number of voters in Surat. Everybody was wondering in the early days of 1920, why were the councillors not bestirring themselves again to gain the temporary favour of their electorates. The secret was known to very few as to how the injunction-suit was managed from behind the curtains. At last however when they found that it was no joke now to stand for being re-elected in any of the wards, they set about devising a clever trick to lure their voters. But alas! here they failed.

OLD COUNCILLORS' MANIFESTO.

The old councillors met together one night and resolved to issue a manifesto which however the wicked N.C.O.'s and their admirers call their last will and testament. This manifesto was issued by 16 *plus* 1. One was a dissentient member who for reasons of his own thought it wise to stand aloof from the election campaign. This manifesto recited the great and valuable services valiantly rendered to the city of Surat by these brave sixteen and now that N.C.O.'s were going to achieve Swaraj within a very short period, these sturdy sixteen did not think it proper to stand between the people and their Swaraj. Thus ended the life of these 16 *plus* 1.

Ward No. 7's election became a very interesting spectacle to behold. There were six seats and six candidates were run on behalf of N.C.O. Only one anti-N.C.O., the above-said sturdy and veteran but withal an unpopular candidate sought election at the hands of people. Nearly 9,000 votes were recorded, of whom 7,500 were nearly recorded for the N.C.O.'s. N.C.O.'s did not visit any house individually, nor did they run conveyances to fetch their voters. Theirs was a general invitation to the public to go to the polling station and vote. The public response was thought splendid and they stopped further work. This miscalculation however ended in the return of the sturdy anti-N.C.O., who is not afraid of crying in the wilderness. N.C.O.'s seem to be bad arithmeticians.

The result, however, so far as the N.C.O. element in the new Council is concerned, is overwhelmingly favourable. Of the elected only one is anti-N.C.O. Some two or three are said to be indifferent as they happen to be Parsis. But it is likely they are not going to cry in the wilderness. Of the forty elected, therefore 36 or 37 are strong N.C.O.'s. Ten to be nominated are bound to be anti-N.C.O. That makes eleven anti-N.C.O.'s in the Surat Municipal Council of fifty. Obviously the party in majority is in power and it is said to have already organised its forces to carry out the Congress resolutions.

ADDRESS TO BE PRESENTED TO MR. GANDHI.

But the ghosts of those 16 plus 1 and their henchmen, some of the poor Municipal School-masters are trying to create imaginary dissensions among the N.C.O.'s and guess about the inevitable failure of inexperienced N.C.O. who will find themselves both at their wits' and resources' end when they come to administer the education without Government aid. But they are losing hope when they hear the news of the approaching visit of Mahatma Gandhiji whom the elected N.C.O.'s are unanimously going to give an address of welcome on behalf of the Surat Municipality.

There are now evidences enough of the earnestness and the wisdom of the new N.C.O. members in their carrying out plans for less expensive [illegible] and doing away with unnecessarily highly paid white elephant-like posts.

CHARGE OF ATTEMPTING TO CREATE HATRED!

MAULVI ALAULLA REFUSES TO DEFEND HIMSELF.

(Associated Press.)

AMRITSAR, April 4.

Charges were framed today by Mr. Counor, Magistrate, against Maulvi Alaulla Shah, under section 124 for making a speech attempting to bring into hatred or contempt or exciting or attempting to excite disaffection against Government. Accused refused to defend. Orders will be passed on the 8th.

Hon. Mr. Shafi, Member of Viceroy's Council for Education will leave Delhi on 7th instant and after a short visit to Lahore and Surat Kaka will arrive at Simla on 20th instant.

N.-C.-O. IN GUJERAT.

4,000 SPINNING WHEELS AT WORK.

PROGRESS OF TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT.

The following summary of the fortnightly report has been sent to the All-India Congress Committee:—

The total number of members who joined the Congress Committees before the end of the last month was 30,355, thus showing an increase of 359 members since 28th February.

SWADESHI.

The Satyagrahashram has done admirable pioneering work in popularising *khaddar* and spinning wheels in the province. The scheme under which hundreds of spinning wheels have been set up by the ashram is as follows:—

A man deposits Rs. 1,000 with the ashram, which pays interest at the rate of 6 per cent. The ashram undertakes on the other hand to supply a sufficient number of spinning-wheels and cotton *punies* to its spinning agent. He is paid Rs. 40 per mensem in addition to the interest on his deposit if he gets 15 maunds of yarn spun and woven every month. The ashram has thus organised about seven centres in Kathiawar and five centres in Gujarat. All the Kathiawar centres have now been transferred to the management of Mr. A. V. Thakkar with Amreli as his headquarter.

Information about spinning-wheels working in Gujarat has been called from British talukas and other areas. Replies received hitherto show that about 3,000 wheels are at work in the province.

FAMINE WORK

The Provincial Congress Committee has informally decided to entrust its Working Committee with operations of famine relief in the affected areas of Gujarat. The Committee has so far received Rs. 5,000 for relief in the Mahikantha Agency and the adjoining Baroda territory, Rs. [illegible] on relief in Dohad and Rs. 294 for famine work generally. The Committee has begun to engage famine-stricken people on spinning-wheels, which are being introduced in ever-increasing numbers in famine areas. A big spinning depot has been opened at Dohad and about eight spinning centres have been started in the interior of Dohad and Jhalod talukas. Two volunteers have been sent to start relief centres in Jambusar where the local secretary has already started a cheap grain-shop. The Amod taluka is also being organised by local workers with the help of two volunteers. Arrangements are in progress for starting relief work in Mahikantha Agency.

TEMPERANCE WORK.

Temperance work is now in full swing throughout the province. The Panch Mahal district has undoubtedly taken the lead in the matter. But the movement spread throughout Gujarat after it was seriously started in Ahmedabad. Liquor shops were picketted at Ahmedabad throughout the day during Holi holidays when the licensees lost and people saved Rs. 45,000. About 220 volunteers are now engaged in picketting at eight shops. There is already a phenomenal decrease in consumption of liquor in many towns and villages and Government revenues have also been seriously affected in the case of those shops which have been systematically picketted. For instance Government realized only Rs. 60,610 this year instead of Rs. 1,31,510 obtained last year by selling all the shops in the Panch Mahals.

VOLUNTEERS.

Mention was made in the last report about the students of the Swaraj Ashram who were deputed to enlist Congress members in different talukas. They returned to the Ashram towards the end of the last month and have now been sent to other centres of spinning and famine relief in the province. Other students and workers have also volunteered to serve the Committee for one year and have been sent on similar work. Six volunteers are at work in Ahmedabad district, 12 in Kaira district, 11 in Panch Mahals, 4 in Broach district, 8 in Surat district (excluding those sent from the Surat Swaraj Ashram), one in Rajkote and one in Baroda, thus making a total of 43. It is hoped that these gentlemen will formally join the Gujarat Rashtriya Sevak Mandal recently inaugurated by the Committee.

VICEROY RECEIVES VISITS FROM INDIAN PRINCES.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, April 5.

H. E. the Viceroy received visites from the following Princes and Chiefs this afternoon:—Their Highnesses the Maharajas of Kashmir, Gwalior, Bikaner, Bhavnagar, Dholpur, Kishengarh, Jaulwar, Nabha, the Nawabs of Malerkotla, Jaora, Pahargarh, Loharu and the Jam Saheb of Nawanagar. His Excellency also received deputations from the States of Patiala, Bijawar, Jhind and Kapurthala. To-morrow his Excellency will receive an informal deputation from representatives of the All-India Vakils' Association.

LAHORE OBSERVES HARTAL.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, April 5.

The city observed partial Hartal today in memory of those killed at Nankana Sahib on the 20th February last. Reports of partial Hartal have also been received from Amritsar and other places in the Punjab.

Correspondence.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the opinion of his Correspondents.

The Editor does not undertake to answer or publish or return any particular letter.

Letters should be written on one side only.

INDIAN STATES AND PRESS ACT,

SIR WILLIAM VINCENT'S REPREHENSIBLE SUGGESTION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The other day in the Indian Legislative Assembly during the debate on the "Press Act" the Home Member, Sir William Vincent made the following remark:—"It (Press Act) was also used to prevent blackmailing of Indian princes: the Government of India has received such loyal support from the princes during the war and indeed at all times and in all good works that it was their duty to do all they can to protect and secure to them immunity from such attacks."

It is difficult to understand clearly the meaning or the policy underlying this statement of the Home Member. Blackmailing is an offence and if proved the Indian Princes do not require any special legislation, protection, or particular solicitude on the part of the Government of India on their behalf in consideration of their war services. The Home Member at the same time has to realise that the times have changed and there is awakening all over the country—Native States not excepted. The Native Princes may have helped the Government of India "in all their good works", but how many Native Princes there are who can boast of good works in their own States. They have loyally supported the British Government with men and money during the war. But where these men and money did come from? They ultimately came from the peoples of the States. It was the money collected from the labouring and, in most cases, poor and often rack-rented peoples of the States. The recruits for the Indian Army or for the Indian Labour Corps of the Indian Army furnished by the States came from the peoples of the States. So, it is evident that the subjects of the peoples of the Native States have a greater claim for acknowledgment, recognition and reward on the part of the British Government than the Princes themselves. The Princes after all acted as the agents or the spokes-men of the people, who really contributed to the success of the Great War.

The state of the subjects of the Native States and their grievences are well-known and need not be described here. The Native States do not possess any newspapers, which are independent enough to expose the oppression and high-handed treatment from which their subjects so often suffer. At the same time the subjects of the States have no means to express their feelings, aspirations, and consciousness of their political existance which have been created in them by the spread of education, the contact with their brethren in British India, the growing influence of the press and the great political progress that is going on in British India. They have no independent and fearless organ to press for reforms or for a good, enlightened and up-to-date State Government. Even if they had such a press it would not be at all difficult under the present circumstances prevailing in the States to gag that press at any time. It is for these reasons that these unfortunate and often oppressed subjects of the States have to turn to the press of British India to ventilate their grievances and to put forward their claims for a better Government and to be associated with that Government so as to shape the administration to more modern and popular models.

It is often said that the Treaties and engagements of the British Government are with the rulers only and these rulers are under a personal responsiblity to that Government. The principle that these engagements are contracted with the rulers of the States only, without reference to the conduct or the welfare of the people, will, in the present state of affairs there is reason to apprehend, be productive of consequences, contrary or unsuitable to the benovolent and generous views of the Government. It would seem to be conformable to the designs of Providence, and to the principles of humanity and true policy, that the influence and power of the British Government should be rendered to the utmost practicable extent conducive to the happiness of these States, including both the rulers and their subjects. Although, at present, the rulers are the depositories of the majesty and authority of their States, still the British alliances with them can scarcely be considered as concluded with them alone but with the States collectively which they govern: and the British Government, on principles of justice should advance the happiness of the whole, than consult only the personal claims and pretensions of the rulers: and should watch and guide the conduct both of the prince and the people and lead them in the way most beneficial to thir mutual security and happiness.

It may, at the same time, be remembered, in the words of the Parliamentary Committee appointed in 1833 to enquire into the affairs of the East India Company, that "The old remedy for misgovernment in India was conspiracy and insurrection. The subsidiary system by introducing a British force bound by treaty to protect the sovereign against all enemies, domestic and foreign, renders it impossible for his subjects to subvert his power by force of arms. That fear of the physical strength of the people which, in the independent States of the East, checks in some degree the cruelty and rapacity of the rulers, have no effect on princes who are assured of receiving support from Allies (British) immeasurably superior to the natives in power and knowledge. Thus the dependent sovereign, restricted from pursuits of ambition and secured from danger of revolt, generally becomes voluptuous and miserly: he abandons himself to sensual pleasure: he some times sets himself to accumulate a vast hoard of wealth: he vexes his subjects with exactions so grievous that nothing but the dread of British arms prevents them rising up against him." Though these remarks were made ninety years ago they apply even to the present state of affairs in most of the Native States except that there is an awakening in their subjects, realisation of their position as compared to their brethren in British India and their consciousness of their rights and claims for greater liberty and freedom. This awakening and unrest in the subjects of the Native States is fairly evidenced in their application to the Indian National Congress to be allowed to be represented in its deliberations, the formation of their associations at Ajmer and Rajkot and the recent disturbances in the Tonk State.

The Home Member need not be reminded of the views expressed by Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford in their joint report on Indian constitutional reforms regarding the future of the Native States. They say: "Our immediate purpose is to point out how changes in British India may react on the States. There is a stronger reason why the present stir in British India cannot be a matter of indifference to the princes. Hopes and aspirations may over leap frontier lines like sparks across a street. There are in the Native States men of like minds to those who have been active in spreading new ideas in British India. It is not our task to prophesy: but no one would be surprised if constitutional changes in British India quickened the pace in the Native States as well, if the advanced princes who have already set up the rudiments of representative institutions were impelled to develop them and if even the most patriarchal rulers thought it time to clothe their authority in more modern garments. Our business however is to observe our treaty obligations and to refrain from interference and to protect the States from it. We must leave the natural forces at work to provide the solution in due course. If change comes in the Native States it can only be by the permeation of ideas and not as a direct result of constitutional changes in British India." The Viceroy, in his public speeches, has, on all suitable occasions, sounded a similar note of warning. The wise and weighty words of the Joint Report correctly forecast the future of the Native States and are a direct hint to the rulers of Native States as to what they should do in consequence of the constitutional changes in British India. The principle of autocracy has been abandoned in British India, and, as such, it cannot continue long in the Native States where there is an awakening and where the "natural forces" are already at work. It will rest with the paramount power, as protector and well-wisher of these States, to bring about the necessary changes in the constitution of these States, to ensure stability and popularity of their administrations. The theory of Lord Minto of "the personal loyalty to the ruler" seems to be out of date. His views were coloured by the conditions of the time. The conditions have undergone a tremendous change and higher sense of patriotism widens the scope of the loyalty of the subjects of the Native States. The old and antiquated and perhaps imaginary idea of "personal loyalty to the ruler" now gives place to the nobler sentiment of loyalty to the State which besides the people includes the ruler also. It must not be forgotten that the ruler owes allegiance to the British Crown and is as much, a British subject himself as are the people of his State.

We, therefore, respectfully bring these facts to the notice of the Committee that has been appointed to consider the revision of the Press Act. We emphasise again on the fact that the help during the war really came out of the pockets and families of the peoples of the Native States and was given by and in the names of the rulers. That as such the people have every right for a reward from the British Government in the shape of greater security, justice and more popular Government similar to that now constituted in British India. That there is discontent and unrest in most of the Native States is undoubted and this is expressed now and then in the columns of the Indian Press. The press serves as a sort of barometer to indicate the state of the atmosphere in the Native States and often foretells if the storm is approaching. In any case the press in British India serves as a safety valve to allow the pent up steam of discontent in the Native States to escape and bring it to the knowledge of the world at large: including the paramount power, namely, the British Government who are as much interested in the peace, tranquility and contentment in these States as the rulers themselves.

The Maharaja of Kolhapur in a circular letter addressed to the more important princes in India recently published by the "Bombay Chronicle" takes shelter under the Indian Press Act and wonders why the Government of India does not enforce its provisions rigidly on behalf of the Native princes to secure them from the criticisms of the British Indian Press. If the Maharaja's logic and argument were followed the British Press should not have exposed the German atrocities in Belgium, or comment on Bolshevik rule in Russia or the French press say nothing on the present affairs in India or Ireland. There should be no objection to grant this prayer to the Maharaja if by giving this concession the British Government stipulate not to intervene if the subjects punish oppression and tyranny of their rulers by pulling them down from their thrones. The Maharaja goes on to say that the Native princes do not shut the mouths of their subjects, hinder them from holding meetings to express their discontent, or obstruct them from making proposals for a better Government. None but the Maharaja himself can believe in a statement like this. Native States in short can be pictured as torritories, inhabited by Indians of same blood and race as those in British India, ruled by Native Princes generally leading gay and dissolute lives, spending most of the money of the people on their own amusement without a thought of using it for the benefit of those who contributed it. Men are put in prison, exiled and their property confiscated without giving reasons for it. It is seldom that the rulers show any mercy or pity. No one could think himself safe. The land is often coverd with spies and anybody who dares to say a word against the prevailing injustice and tyranny is denounced as a traitor and is either imprisoned or exiled. To criticise the ruler or his acts is high treason. Nobody tries honestly to say, what he thinks. Few dare to speak the truth. A judge, if he were trying a ruler's favourite, would say he is innocent, whether he were so or not. If he had to try one of the men under the displeasure of the ruler, he would say that he was guilty, whether he were not. In the words of Sir William Lee-Warner: "The sovereign is the State. The sovereign's decree is the law. The Judges are removable at his pleasure and his executive officers are not amenable to the courts of law, for their public acts. Only in Native States like Mysore, Baroda or Kolhapur, which have long enjoyed administrations by British officers during minority or other causes, do there exist anybody of laws, and they are simply taken from the British code, *mutatis mutandis*." "There is hardly a State in India in which the laws do not emanate from the will of the sovereign, and even where there is a legislative assembly it is under the guidance of the Minister."

In old days newspapers were not so widely, if at all, read in the Native States. The people scarcely knew what was going on in other countries and even in British India. They were, therefore, content to trust their ruler and his Government however harsh or exacting it might be. Unfortunately also it made the ruler, under the protection of the British Government, strong enough to do great deal of harm. But the time has come when the people of Native States cannot undergo the hardships any longer without asserting their right for greater freedom as their brethren in British India. The short-sighted and unstatesman-like policy of the Home Minister, to sacrifice the interest of the millions of Native States to the vanity and specious loyalty of the 700 rulers, will land the Government, whose hands are already full with unrest and discontent in British India, in greater difficulties. It will swell the ranks of Non-Cooperation and spread discontent and resentment in Native States as well. Only Sir William Vincent would be moved by the devotion and loyalty of the Native princes at the expense of their subjects or good Government of their States. The Indian Press is the only weapon at present that can be employed with more or less success to check high-handedness and despotism. Nobody wants the Native princes in their present form because they can never improve, indulged as they are by the Indian Government. The Home Member does not know he is putting his hand in a hornet's nest, and the attempts of enthusiasts to support despotic rule in Native States will be as futile and irritating in Native States as those of Metternich were in Italy against Liberalism which after all triumphed. The Maharaja of Kolhapur is after all a subject of the King Emperor and, as such, cannot be allowed to rule as he likes over other subjects of the same King. It is therefore hoped that the Indian members appointed to consider the revision of the Press Act will not be led away by spurious arguments and sacrifice the interest and welfare of the "suffering millions" of the Native States for the sake of 700 despots supported as they might be by Lord Sydenham and others of the "Indian Emergency Committee" or their sympathisers in the Indian bureaucracy.—Yours, etc.,

S. D.

Cawnpore, March 25.

THE CURRENCY MUDDLE.

WHAT GOVERNMENT MUST DO.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Various correspondents have recently made suggestions about a solution of the deadlock in our import trade in which they seem to have swallowed the Government defence that the Government is not to blame and that what has happened here was nothing more than what has happened in every other country.

The Hon. Mr. Cook has further cleverly raised another issue and made the most of it in his speech in the Council of State He said the exporters at Home were very much to blame because they first delayed shipments very much and then shipped out goods far more rapidly than dealers had here been led to expect. His object was clearly to divert the clamour of the importers from the Government to the Home shippers.

It is therefore necessary to once more concentrate attention on the real issue viz. the responsibility of the Government for the 2sh rate. Government claim that they never guaranteed anything of the sort. But there is no question of a guarantee. Every merchant must make contracts in money and must for that purpose take his own currency at whatever basis it may be fixed by Government. This basis was declared by Government to be 2 sh gold. What is more it was not merely a pious declaration. On the contrary they set awout doing it artificially and deliberately lost crores of rupees mouth by mouth in the attempt to bring the exchange and the price of gold to the parity of their new rate at all costs. If dealers were wrong to base themselves on such rate I would like to ask what other rate they should have based themselves on and why.

Nor is this all. The new rate has not yet been abandoned. The Finance Member still counts on selling ordinary councils at 2 sh as soon as our exports improve. In plain English this means that when our exports are again in full swing and bankers have to go to government for more currency, Government will refuse to give us fresh rupees except at 24d. If this is the case, if Government—which has a monopoly of making new rupees—will not part with their rupees hereafter except at 24d. are not the dealers justified in refusing to part with their own rupees at less?

This is the real issue and talk of depression in other countries is mere camouflage. The Government must be made to admit its responsibility for what it had done and to make such amends as is possible. It must also be made to desist from further mad attempts at putting up exchange to 2 sh and declare its intention to go back to the old ratio so that merchants may know on what basis to work in the future.—Yours, etc.

B. F. MADAON.

Bombay, April 5.

P. S.—It is plausibly argued that the claim of the import dealers that the State should make good the difference between the present date and 2sh is preposterous because it is asking the general tax-payer to suffer for the benefit of a section of the community. This argument is quite misleading and really begs the question viz. that the dealers were led into unmerited heavy losses by the action of the Government in fixing the rupee at 2sh and doing everything possible to lead the public to believe that this new rate would be maintained. This is the wrong that the dealers complain of and if Government has wronged them it must make good the consequent losses, and the Government being merely agent of the general tax-payer must suffer for the wrongful acts of its agents.

THE NAGPUR TRAGEDY.

WHO ORDERED FIRING?

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I hope, you will kindly insert the following few lines in your esteemed paper. The world has by now been informed of the terrible tragedy, that was enacted in Nagpur on the 28th. March last, involving the life of several innocent men. One is absolutely in the dark, as to the necessity of firing on the crowd. It is very strange and noteworthy that the local Government does not choose to disclose the identity of the Magistrate under whose orders the terrible scenes were enacted. The Nagpur public will feel obliged if the Government will soon disclose the name of the Magistrate who ordered firing.

The Provincial Congress Committee has, it is understood decided to appoint a committee of enquiry in regard to the firing and I appeal to the enquiry committee to bring the matter into light immediately.—Yours, etc.

D. V. DESHMUKH.

Nagpur, April 5.

"THE HELL ON EARTH."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—All shades of political opinions, however divergent they may be, have been unanimous in this respect at least that they want to remove Andamans, the living hell in the world, at once. The resolution of the Government of India in this respect though mild in its form purports to do the same thing. But when? God only knows. It was Colonel Wedgwood who first struck the note of its inhuman and atrocious nature, in clear and unmistakable words. The very existence of the Andamans narrates the sad tale of human injustice. It is certainly a blot on the administration of justice, equity, and good conscience. The deterrent punishment that is meted out to prisoners is certainly revolting in its essentiality. All have been subject to the iron rod of despotic punishment. There has been no distinction between political prisoners and ordinary prisoners. All rot and rot to suffer and to die. The first and foremost duty of the new Viceroy—if he really means to administer justice—is to remove wholesale the living hell in the world. "The British reputation for justice must never be impaired during my tenure of office, and I am convinced that all who are associated in the Government and administration of Indian affairs will strive their utmost to maintain this reputation at its highest standard" so says Lord Reading in his inspiring speech of yesterday. The inspiring words, suggestive of liberty and equality have emboldened the public to request him to remove the very cause of injustice. For the cause of humanity at least, we most humbly beg of His Excellency to remove the living Hell by one stroke of the pen. If justice, equity and good conscience is to prevail in the new regime, let this grievance of humanity be redressed at once.—Yours, etc.

BHIDE P. M.

Bombay, April 4.

JUSTICE ACCORDING TO EQUITY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—His Excellency, Lord Reading's speech made on the 2nd instant in reply to an address by the Bombay Municipal Corporation, on his arrival in India, would be read throughout India and by most with pleasure. His desire to administer "justice according to equity" irrespective of caste, creed, or colour" would have caught the imagination of Young India, and laymen who are not well acquainted with jurisprudential expressions naturally ask—What is Equity? How is it better than Law?

Equity is Equality in law, generally, and this equality or fairness is made manifest by supplementing the statute law, wherever the law cannot meet the justice of the case. The vigour of the law is tempered by equity. The discretionary power thus vested in the judge or magistrate is only the freedom from the restraint of law, which may be well or ill used, according as the dispenser if justice is fair or unscrupulous. But a stromg Viceroy with Indian sympathies can do much to see that it is used for the good of India. We hope further than in the name of Equity, i.e., equality which knows no *colour*, the new Viceroy will abolish the special provisions in the case of European British criminals made in the Indian Criminal Procedure Code, pass a bill of the nature of Ilbert Bill, equalising the legal status of British and Indian subjects, and remove the repressive laws wholesale, from the Indian statue book which would make the Indians free from the Governmental suspicion of criminality in them, before they have equity. His Excellency asks us to judge him by his actions and we earnestly pray by acts and not words, too many of them given to the ear—we have experience—have been broken to the heart.—Yours, etc.

R. S. RYAN.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

April 6.

S S Boyn, Woolcock, Moulmein.
S S Linga, Grant, Karachi.
S S Waroonga, Evans Busreh.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

S S Trevean, Dunnett, Calcutta.
S S Bankura, Brabham, Busreh.
S S Queda, Prince Busreh.
S S War Cuta, Duncan, Tuticorin.

The folowing vessel began to load yesterday steamer Clan Macdonald for Antwerp, etc.

S S Boyne:—The steamer Boyne, 2771 tons, Captain C. A. Woolcock, arrived in harbour yesterday from Moulmein, with a cargo of rice.

S S Linga:—The B O S N Company's steamer Linga, 958 tons, Captain W. E Grant, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, with a general cargo and 674 passengers.

S S Waronga:—The B I S N Company's steamer Waroonga 1343 tons, Captain Evans, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, with a cargo of dates and 11 passengers.

S S Trevean:—The B I S N Company's steamer Trevean, 3190 tons, Captain W Dunnett, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Calcutta, with same bottom cargo.

S S Bankura:—The B I S N Company's steamer Bankura, 1904 tons, Captain H A Brabham, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Busreh etc., with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Queda:—The B I S N Company's steamer Queda, 4944 tons, Captain E Prince, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Busreh, with a general cargo.

S S War Cuta:—The B I S N Company's steamer War Cuta, 1437 tons, Captain G H Duncan, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Tuticorin, with a general cargo.

EXPORT

April 6.

S S Kaiser-i-Hind for London:—65 cwt. chutney, N K Jussawala; 5110 cwt cotton seed, Louis Dreyfus; 1000 cwt. myrabolams, C Jivanlal and Co.; 70 cwt chutney D P Batlia and Co.; 28 cwt mica, C T Bowring and Co.; 169 cwt khismiss V Vashnu.

S S Eastern Merchant for Barcelona:—400 bales cotton, Forbes F Campbell and Co. 100 bales cotton, C S Javeri.

S S Eastern Merchant for New York:—187 cwt. red pepper, M Jatterbhoy and Co.

S S Rais City for New York:—4000 cwt. castor seed, Volkart Bros; 2000 cwt myrabollams, S G Karmerkar; 10007 cwt. myrabollams, P. Mathuradas; 4000 cwt castorseed, Ralli Bros; 2000 cwt. myrabollams, Forbes F Campbell, 3032 cwt. myrabollams, D Bhicaji and Co.

S S Yashida Maru for Kobe:—1250 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha; 1000 bales cotton, Toyo M Kaisha.

S S Yashida Maru for Osaka:—580 bales cotton N W K Kaisha.

S S Yashida Maru for Yokohama:—100 bales cotton, N W K Kaisha; 500 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Edavarpore for Haphong:—1291 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Dilawara for Shanghai:—55cwt. fox skin, K B H Karimbush and Co.; 5 cases butter, Globe Dairy and Co.

S S Dilawara for Hongkong:—17 cwt sharkfins, A A Fazali and Co.; 3 cwt. fish Maws, A A Fazali and Co.; 26 cwt fish maws re. Mohdina; 277 cwt. sharkgins re Mohdina; 50 cwt. shutney. F Nowroji; 37 cwt. fish maws, R Dhanji and Co.; 37 cwt. sharkfins, R Dhanji and Co.

S S Delagoa Maru for Kobe:—500 bales cotton, Toyo M Kaisha.

IMPORT

April 6.

S S Sirsa from Bassein. Agents B I S N Co.:—96228 bags rice.

S S Banca from Rangoon. Agents B I S N Co.:—93590 bags rice, 649 bags chora, 713 bars pig lead, 343 bags joowari, 2722 bags white beans, 75 bags millet, 126 bags white peas; 247 bags moong.

S S Somali from London. Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co.:—2775 cases brandy, 31 cases liquire, 25 cases rum, 130 bags shaved, 36 cases envelopes, 66 cases wine and spirit, 12 cases invalid food, 196 cases wincarnis; 129 cases wine, 36 cases lime juice, 313 cases beer, 20 cases printing ink 773 bars silver.

S S Toyo Maru from Calcutta. Agents Killick Nixon and Co.:—4075 tons coal.

S S Franktor from Rangoon Agents Scindia Steam N Co.:—82208 bags rice 4791 bags cotton seed, 1571 bags joowari (millet).

TRAIN SHOOTING INCIDENT.

SEQUEL TO ALTERCATION OVER MONEY MATTER.

A sensational shooting incident which reutres from an altercation between two Bhoharl, Mahomedans over some money matter, took place on Tuesday evening at the junction of Mutton Street and Gujar Street.

It appears that one Haji Mahomed Tash Mahomed Tatash came to Haji Bazarbhai Jorabhai and demanded some money from him saying that he had deposited the same with him and on Haji Bazarbhai's denying all knowledge about it Haji Mahomed began to abuse him. Haji Bazarbhai, annoyed and enraged at this, it is alleged, took out a pistol from his pocket and shot at Haji Mahomed. A bullet penetrated through the right part of his chest. A crowd of people instantly collected on the spot and the revolver was snatched from Haji Bazarbhai who was then handed over to the police. Haji Mahomed has been removed to the J. J. Hospital where he is lying in a precarious condition.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT

A serious accident took place last night at 9-45 p.m. at one end of the Oval near Church Gate Station, when motor-car No. 4719, driven by the owner, Mr. T. Walerai, a Japanese gentleman, of Yeura Sita Kesiu Kaisha Co., dashed into victoria No. 839.

Mr. Walerai was proceeding towards Colaba and the victoria in the opposite direction. The horse died immediately. Luckily, none of the passengers in their vehicles was injured.

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SEGREGATION IN EAST AFRICA.

"PUBLIC HEALTH" BILL.

COLONIAL OFFICE DEFIED.

(From Our E African Correspondent.

March 3.

I propose to bring to the notice of your readers some provisions of a Public Health Bill passed by the Legislative Council of the Kenya Colony. It must be remembered that in last December in answer to a question by a member of the House of Commons, Col. Amery, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, had replied that the policy of segregation, on which Lord Milner had set his seal in his despatch on the grounds of sanitation and social convenience before knowing the views of the Government of India, who are believed to be the Custodians of the interests of Indians in British Colonies, was under reconsideration. The Government of India despatch had been published in the Press of British East Africa before discussion took place on the segregation clauses of the Public Health Bill in the Kenya Legislative Council. The councillors knew that the Government of India had expressed very strong and emphatic views on the question of segregation and rejected it both in theory and practice.

GOVT. OF INDIA'S DESPATCH.

In the despatch the Government of India say "It is unfortunate, however, that the policy of segregation as advocated by Europeans in East Africa is animated by the racial feeling which marred the Economic Commissioner's report and it is not easy for Indians to appreciate that the reasons for which Lord Milner has accepted this policy are wholly different. Nor it is a matter of mere sentiment. They fear that in practice the policy of segregation will be administered in a spirit of racialism rather than evenhanded justice. They further say "It (segregation) seems to us to be a reversal of the principle for which His Majesty's Government have always contended in the parallel case of South Africa" and that "legislation on racial lines, so far from mitigating, will stimulate hospility and ill-feeling. It will, we fear, gratuitously provoke a conflict which may have grave political consequences in the country and throughout the Empire."

The Government of India despatch and Col. Amery's statement in the House of Commons had raised a fear in the minds of Europeans of this Colony that perhaps the policy of segregation will be abandoned. This led them to support the segregation caluses in the Public Health Bill of the Kenya Colony introduced in the Council in the end of January. The full text of the clause as passed in the Council is as follows:—

The Governor-in-Council may from time to time by proclamation reserve any area or areas within any district.

(a) As a European reservation or reservations,
(b) As a non-European reservation or reservations,
(c) For commercial area either for Europeans or for non-Europeans or for Europeans or non-Europeans

and may from time to time alter the boundaries of any such reservation on reservations or locations.

ABSURD ARGUMENTS.

It must be noted that the Principal Medical officer voted against this clause and the Select Committee to which the Bill was referred had also recommended that it should be dropped from the Bill. But during the debate in the Council some members made very rablised speeches, condemning the Indians as "menace" to health" and "incapable of carrying out the laws regarding to sanitation", that even the members of the Select Committee who were for dropping the clause voted in favour of it. It is to be borne in mind that the Clause is directed against Indians and is the outcome of race hatred and trade jealousy and not of social convenience or sanitation. Sir Edward Northey advanced some very absurd arguments while voting for the Clause. He said that he himself was going to vote for the inclusion of the section in the Bill. The matter had been very fully considered by the local Government, and had been reported on in despatches Home, and the speaker himself had discussed the matter with the Secretary of State when in England. As a result of this a policy had been enunciated and if they deleted part 15 from the Bill, *it would practically mean that they now refuted that policy.* On the other hand, the Under Secretary of State had said that the policy might be reconsidered and it had been publicly stated that the speaker would take the Chair at a proposed Round Table Conference, but that should not make any difference in their vote as to the inclusion of part 15. This statement of the Governor is on the face of it absurd. He knew that the policy of Segregation was under reconsideration and still he allowed his Council to pass a measure which established Segregation and voted for it. I must say, that Sir Edward Northey has acted, in this case, in a very irresponsible manner. But bureaucracy is everywhere the same. It is seldom honest, it is seldom straight. To say one thing and to act the other is a characteristic of bureaucrats throughout the world.

COLONIAL OFFICE DEFIED.

So, the Europeans of Kenya Colony have been successful in defying the Colonial Office. In face of Col. Amery's statement they have established the principle of segregation in the Public Health Bill of the Colony. To Indians segregations has ever been hateful and will remain so, as long as they are human beings. As Mr. Jeewanji said in his Congress speech the policy of Segregation is a policy of antagonism to the Indian community advocated and pressed against Indians in every possible way by the members of the white community for whose benefit all their restrictions operate. The segregation of races is based on racial discrimination and preference."

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